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HISTORY

OF THE

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

EDITED BY J. T. GIBSON

UNDER THE DIRECTION

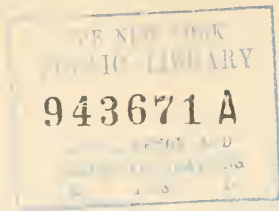
OF THE

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

1905



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BATTLES

The Seventy-eighth Regiment took part in three great Epoch-making Battles, namely :

STONE RIVER, December, 1862—January, 1863;

CHICKAMAUGA, September, 1863;

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE, November, 1863.

In the Stone River, Chickamauga and Atlanta Campaigns, there was hard fighting for many days, and even weeks, before the decisive battles, and we do not attempt to enumerate all these engagements. The most prominent engagements in which the Regiment participated are as follows :

- 1st. Green River, Kentucky—December, 1861.
- 2nd. Rogersville, Tennessee—May, 1862.
- 3rd. Lavergne—October 1, 1862.
- 4th. Neeley's Bend, Tennessee—October 19, 1862.
- 5th. Goodlettsville, Tennessee.
- 6th. Franklin, Tennessee—December 5, 1862.
- 7th. Stone River—December 26, 1862—January 3, 1863.
- 8th. Liberty Gap, Tennessee—January 24, 1863.
- 9th. Hoover's Gap, Tennessee—January 26, 1863.
- 10th. McLemore Cove or Dug Gap—September 10-11, 1863.
- 11th. Chickamauga—September 10-23, 1863.
- 12th. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—Nov., 1863.
- 13th. Buzzard's Roost, Georgia—May, 1864.
- 14th. Resacca, Georgia—May 21, 1864.
- 15th. New Hope Church, Georgia—May 27, 1864.
- 16th. Kenesaw Mountains—June, 1864.
- 17th. Fight as Train Guard—June 27, 1864.
- 18th. Dalton, Georgia—August 14, 1864.
- 19th. Pulaski, Tennessee.
- 20th. Nashville.

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Introduction

The 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers comprises two different organizations. The first organization was mustered into the United States Service October 12, 1861, and was mustered out November 4, 1864. The connection between the two organizations is two-fold. First, the new organization succeeded to the name and number, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers. Second, the men who served in the first organization, and whose term of service had not expired when the old regiment was mustered out, and the men of the old regiment who had re-enlisted were transferred to Companies A and B of the new regiment, and comprised nearly the whole of these two companies in the new organization. To avoid confusion, we have made two distinct rolls, and the names of the men who served in both organizations will appear in both rolls, and the date of muster will show how far each one participated in the services and honors of each organization.

If this Regimental History were designed only for surviving comrades an outline sketch would be sufficient, and each comrade could, from the store-house of his own memory, fill up the gaps; but, being for all comrades, their descendants and the people of the State, we deem it wise to explain military terms and give sketches of everyday camp life. If this history were written with special regard for literary beauty, or, as a specimen of interesting narrative, we could blend fact and fiction in such a way as to make it more interesting to our readers; but, being designed for an accurate record of facts, all fiction, however interesting, must be excluded. Many of the current stories concerning our army experiences have an

element of truth in them, but they have been so embellished by the exuberant imagination of the narrators that they cannot now be accepted as veritable history, and we have introduced only such well authenticated incidents as will enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the lives these soldiers led, and the manner of men they were.



General George H. Thomas

History of the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

The history of every generation centers in a few great names, and its principal events are directed by a few great men. If we would get a correct knowledge of the history of any period or people, we must look at this history from the standpoint of those who directed its great movements. We get the most accurate knowledge of history when we study the biographies of great men. If we would know the history of this country we must study the lives of Washington, Lincoln and the other great men who were national leaders in great national crises. If we would understand the history of the military movements during the War of the Rebellion we must study the biographies of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and other great military leaders. Nevertheless, if we study history only in this way we are in danger of losing sight of the fact that these men were but the leaders and not the army. Our country was not saved by the courage, skill and self-sacrifice of a few great commanders alone, but by the courageous, patient patriotism of private soldiers, field and line officers who faced the greatest dangers and made the greatest sacrifices with the least hope of reward. It would not be possible to make a record of all the brave acts of these brave men; we may not be able to even call the roll of the men who took an honorable part in the great War of the Rebellion, but there should be a clear, concise and complete history of every organization, and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did well when it made some provision for preparing and preserving such histories. It will be our aim in this volume to give a brief history of the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, first and second organizations.

I.

Organization of the First Regiment

The inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4, 1861, was followed by the firing on Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, and this was followed by the President's call for 75,000 soldiers to suppress the rebellion. These soldiers were enlisted to serve for three months. Many people, North and South, refused to recognize the gravity of the situation but honest, intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic citizens, North and South, recognized the fact that the nation was on the eve of a desperate civil war. The volcanic forces generated by an attempt to combine freedom and slavery had been rumbling for a quarter of a century and were now about to burst forth with intensest fury. The 75,000 troops called out for three months instead of quelling the rebellion only added fuel to the flames. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf there was deep anxiety in every truly patriotic heart, while the civilized world was looking on the experiment of a Republican Government with deep interest.

When the President of the United States issued his call for 300,000 soldiers to serve for three years or during the war, every town, village and hamlet in the North became a center of military activity and a recruiting station. The Governors of the different states vied with each other in responding promptly and offering to furnish their full quota. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, had been among the number who had hoped against hope that there might be no war; but, when the time came for action, he used all his official power with the greatest possible, personal energy to bring the strength of this great Commonwealth to the support of the National Government.

When the call was made for 75,000 men to serve for three months, it appealed very strongly to the roving and adventurous spirit of young men; they regarded it as an opportunity for ministering to their love of excitement, and they did not feel that they were incurring any very great danger. Three months seemed only sufficient time for an enjoyable outing; but when the call came for men to serve for a period of three years or during the war, it was a more serious matter. Every intelligent man knew that enlistment meant the facing of real



Colonel William Sirwell

dangers and the making of real sacrifices, and men did not enlist without stopping to count the cost. It was in response to this call for 300,000 men for three years that the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was organized.

By an order of the Secretary of War, Camp Orr, on the Northeastern bank of the Allegheny River, about two miles above Kittanning, was authorized as a rendezvous for the organization of troops. There was, at first, a question as to whether the encampments of State troops should be under control of the United States Government, or under the control of the Commonwealth; but it was finally decided that they were to be under the control of the Commonwealth. Wealthy citizens of Kittanning furnished the money to sustain the encampment. It was called Camp Orr in honor of General Robert Orr, and was located on the Fair Grounds and on a farm belonging to the Gilpin and Johnston heirs. William Sirwell was placed in command of the encampment and afterwards became Colonel of the 78th Regiment.

The first company came into camp on the 14th of August, 1861, and by the 17th of September all the companies were in camp and temporarily organized.

Company A was recruited in Indiana County under the direction of William Cummins and others. An old military organization had been in existence at Chambersville for a number of years, and a majority of this organization responded to the President's call for troops, enlisting for three years or during the war. These, with other enlisted men, assembled at Chambersville, Indiana County, on the 27th day of August, 1861, and were given a farewell banquet by the citizens of the community. It was a beautiful day and seemed much like an ordinary Fourth of July celebration. Uniformed soldiers, marching to martial music, with their streaming banners, were the center of attraction. The company was composed mostly of farmers and the sons of farmers, descendants of pioneers who had erected homes and carved for themselves and their families an honorable destiny in the northwestern part of Indiana County. The great majority were unmarried young men, and the average age was not above twenty-one years.

Living amid the quiet and peaceful surroundings of these better days, secure in our comfortable homes, we can hardly realize what it meant for such a company of young men to

leave home for the tented field. All sought to be cheerful, hopeful and happy, but there was a deep undertone of anxiety and sadness. Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and sons felt that they might be bidding a final farewell to each other, and that there was a possibility, if not a probability, that they should never again meet each other on earth. The future was uncertain, and seemed very ominous. The clouds of war portended a most terrific storm. The martial music, the streaming banners and the patriotic enthusiasm could hardly suppress the sobs of grief or hide the dark forebodings.

The company marched or was transported to Indiana, and thence by way of Elderton to Camp Orr. An organization was effected at Camp Orr with William Cummins as captain, John Marlin as first lieutenant, W. R. Maize as 2nd lieutenant, James Miller, Evan Lewis, William Garrett, Daniel Bothell and J. T. Gibson, as sergeants, with William W. Bell, David Blue, William Thomas, George Adams, David A. Rankin, James A. Carroll, William Fleming and John M. Brown as corporals.

Company B was recruited at Kittanning, Armstrong County, by Captain Hilberry and others. This company was composed mostly of farmers and mechanics, with an average age of about twenty years. This was the first company to enter camp, and the date of their coming was August 14th. As Camp Orr was located near Kittanning, the members of this company did not say farewell to their friends at home until the Regiment left Kittanning for Pittsburgh. The company was organized with James S. Hilberry, captain; Martin McCanna, 1st lieutenant; Samuel N. Lee, 2nd lieutenant; John B. McNabb, James B. Fleming, Patrick Shaner, George D. Watson and Archibald D. Glenn, sergeants, and William McCanna, David K. Thompson, James S. Craft, Philip Smith, John B. Adams, Michael Sullivan, William Hughes and Bernard Collins, corporals.

Company C was recruited in New Bethlehem, Clarion County, by John M. Brinker and others. The occupations of the members of this company are not given in the Descriptive Book of the Regiment, but it is to be presumed that a large part of them were farmers and lumbermen. The date of enlistment is August 29th, and it is probable that this was about the date when the company came to Camp Orr. The company was organized with John M. Brinker, captain; David

Mohney, 1st lieutenant, John Girtz, 2nd lieutenant; with Azel S. McCulloch, David R. Brinker, Andrew Brown, William H. Thomas and William Latimer, sergeants, and Simon Stokes, Henry S. Grey, Solomon Altman, Joseph Mohney, Samuel Lankard, B. F. Slaughenhaupt, Peter Heck and Samuel Hepler, corporals. The ages of the members of this company averaged about twenty-three years.

Company D was recruited at Cherry Tree on the Susquehanna River, in the northeastern part of Indiana County, by Michael Forbes and others. It was made up of lumbermen, farmers and mechanics, with an average age of about twenty-two years. The company entered Camp Orr September sixth, and was organized with Michael Forbes, captain; Robert I. McCormick, 1st lieutenant; Willis J. Nugent, 2nd lieutenant; with Adam C. Braughler, Thomas M. Bell, Leonard D. Hollister, Joseph L. Butterbaugh and David Barkey, sergeants, and Isaac Keirn, Lewis D. Shaw, Samuel Irwin, Abram C. Wike, George Langdon, Bethel Johnston and John Shetters, corporals.

Company E was recruited by James N. Hosey and others in Clarion County. It was composed of natives of Armstrong, Berks, Butler, Clarion, Fayette, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Juniata, Lehigh, Mercer, Union, Venango and Westmoreland Counties, together with a few who had been born across the sea. This company comprised farmers, teachers, mechanics, lumbermen, laborers and others. They ranged in age from eighteen to forty-two years, with an average of twenty-two years. Their enlistment dated from August 19th, but the company came to Camp Orr September 10th, and was organized with James N. Hosey, captain; Thomas J. Elliott, 1st lieutenant; James H. Anchors, 2nd lieutenant; with William F. Elliott, James G. Briggs, Samuel Kelley, Thomas M. Graham and Christian H. George, sergeants, and Henry A. Crick, James Callender, Peter Werner, Reuben Latshaw, Jeremiah Hurmel, Thomas Reese, Ralph Boyer and John Grunden, corporals.

Company F was recruited in Freeport, Armstrong County, by Dr. Charles B. Gillespie and others. This company was composed of mechanics, farmers, laborers, miners and teachers. The date of enlistment is given as September 10th, but the company came to Camp Orr September 3rd, with twenty-four men. In the remarks found in the Morning Report Book of this company, we find the following: "A grand

dinner was given by the ladies of North Buffalo, September 21st." The company was organized with Dr. Charles B. Gillespie, captain; William B. McCue, 1st lieutenant, and Henry W. Torbett, 2nd lieutenant; with Jonathan D. Murphy, John Keiffer, John Flannigan, Absalom R. Weaver, George W. McGraw, sergeants, and William M. Hughes, John M. Alter, Hugh McFadden, Michael Sullivan, Samuel Boreland, James M. Slusser, William H. Huff and William H. Sheffer, corporals. The company ranged in age from eighteen to forty-five years, with an average age of about twenty-two years.

Company G was recruited in Armstrong County, under the direction of John Jordan and others, and came to camp September 6th. It was composed of men of various avocations, with an average age of about twenty-four years. An organization was effected in Kittanning with John Jordan, captain; William J. Gailbraith, 1st lieutenant; Jacob R. Mc-Afoose, 2nd lieutenant; with David L. McVey, Samuel H. Croyle, William A. Henderson, Bernard Huber and Samuel Klugh, sergeants, and Andrew J. Thompson, Peter O. Bowser, George G. Boreland, Thomas Shea, George Hughes, John C. White, James McCollum and Arthur S. Myrtle, corporals.

Company H was recruited in Butler County by William S. Jack and others, and came to Camp Orr on the 17th of September. It was composed of farmers, students, mechanics and laborers, with an average age of not more than twenty-one years. The company was organized with William S. Jack, captain; Joseph B. Mechling, 1st lieutenant; Hugh A. Ayres, 2nd lieutenant; with Samuel J. McBride, Alfred G. Reed, Frederick F. Wiehl, Henry A. Miller and Charles S. Smith, sergeants, and Hugh D. Martin, James A. Gilmore, Harvey J. Miller, David L. McNeas, Robert C. Boreland, Lycurgus R. Cummins, James McCleary and Benjamin W. Truxall, corporals.

Company I was recruited in Armstrong County by Robert D. Elwood and others, and was composed of men from Armstrong and adjoining counties, with an average age of about twenty-two years. This company comprised laborers, students, farmers and mechanics, and came to camp on the 29th of August. It was organized with Robert D. Elwood, captain; George W. Black, 1st lieutenant; Samuel M. Crosby, 2nd lieutenant, with Samuel H. Kerr, William B.

Kerr, William C. Murphy, Daniel Bryson and John D. Hall, sergeants, and Aaron Hawk, Lewis T. Hill, William Henry, Jr., John S. McIlwain, Hezekiah V. Ashbaugh, Joseph L. Kerr and James Drummond, corporals.

Company K was recruited in North Buffalo Township, Armstrong County, under the direction of Rev. D. W. C. Hervey and others. Saturday afternoons for drilling and recruiting purposes until the 10th of September, when the company came to Camp Orr. A small body of enlisted men from Dayton, Armstrong County, joined the Company at Kittanning. An organization was effected with DeWitt C. Hervey, captain; Joseph B. Smith, 1st lieutenant, Matthew J. Halstead, 2nd lieutenant; with Robert W. Dinsmore, John W. Rowen, Robert M. Smith, Marion J. Dinsmore and William P. England, sergeants, and William W. Smith, John Painter, Enoch Gillam, Peter A. Painter, W. Martin, Erastus Pierce, Albert Copley and Thomas Callender, corporals.

Ten companies being in camp, a regimental organization was effected, with William Sirwell, colonel, Archibald Blakeley, lieutenant colonel, and Augustus B. Bonnaffon, major.

Colonel Sirwell was born in the United States arsenal at Pittsburgh, called the Allegheny Arsenal, where his father held some position. His fondness for military life began in his childhood and was probably the result of his environment. As a young man he formed and drilled military companies wherever he had an opportunity, and when the first call came for soldiers for three months' service, he was at once recognized as the acknowledged leader of the company of volunteers that went from Kittanning. His services during the three months indicated that he was the right man to take charge of Camp Orr. He was an exceptionally fine looking soldier, six feet high, erect, with a martial bearing, and a man of few words. He possessed many of the qualities that go to make a successful leader of men and commander of troops. He had sufficient knowledge of military life to be a good disciplinarian, and he gave strict attention to the organizing and disciplining of the soldiers in camp.

Archibald Blakeley was a successful and influential member of the Butler County Bar, with no special ambition for military life. He had for a number of years been deeply interested in national affairs, and had exerted a large influence in persuading men to offer their services to their country in its time of need. His discussion of the matter led him to the

conclusion that the time had come when he should offer his own services as a soldier, and he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Regiment.

Augustus B. Bonnaffon was of French descent, a citizen of Pittsburgh, with decided military taste and talent. He had been in the three months' service, and, although he had not taken any important part in organizing the Regiment, he was commissioned as major.

Rev. Richard C. Christy, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, was commissioned as chaplain, September 10th, 1861. A very large majority of the Regiment were Protestants, and the selection of the Rev. Mr. Christy was seriously objected to by many; nevertheless, Chaplain Christy succeeded in securing the love and confidence of the soldiers and officers of the regiment without regard to denominational distinction. He had a kind and generous heart, and entered into the fullest sympathy with the men with whom he was associated.

We should not pass over the account of the organization of the Regiment without speaking of Dr. William P. McCullough, who had acted as surgeon of the Regiment while in Kittanning, but was not at once commissioned as surgeon. This was a great disappointment to the soldiers, who had come to have the highest regard for Dr. McCullough. Arrangements were made by which he remained with the Regiment, and was afterwards commissioned assistant surgeon.

The men who were chosen captains of the different companies were men of high character with influence in the several communities in which the companies were recruited. Captain Cummins was a successful merchant at Chambersville, Indiana County, and had been, for a time, captain of a military organization at that place. When the time came to select a captain for Company A, no other one was thought of as being available. Captain Hilberry had been in the three months' service, and his knowledge and experience as a soldier led to his selection as captain of Company B. Captain Brinker was a prominent business man of New Bethlehem, Clarion County, and was chosen commander of Company C. Captain Forbes was a prominent lumberman from the northeastern part of Indiana County, and was recognized as the man to lead Company D. Captain Hosey was a well known teacher, a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the men who had enlisted under his direction, and was selected as captain of Company E. Captain



Archibald Blakeley

Gillespie was a prominent, practicing physician of Freeport. He had a wide knowledge of this country, having been one of the men who went to California in 1849. He was promptly recognized as the right man to lead Company F.

Jordan had considerable experience in managing men, and having recruited the larger part of the company, was chosen as the leader of Company G. Captain Jack was a well known and popular citizen of Butler, having the esteem of all who knew him. He had been in the three months' service, and had taken an active part in the recruiting of Company H, and was selected to lead that company. Captain Elwood was an enterprising young business man of Apollo, Armstrong County; he was captain of a canal packet, and was unanimously chosen as a fitting leader for Company I. Captain Hervey, a well known Baptist minister, was selected as a suitable leader for Company K.

The time spent in Camp Orr was devoted to organization, drill and discipline. Each day was quite fully occupied. In the morning, before breakfast, we had squad drill, in the forenoon, company drill, in the afternoon, as soon as a sufficient number of companies had arrived, we had regimental drill, with dress parade in the evening. If our military evolution had taken place in the presence of troops who had been in the army for two or three years, they would, no doubt, have afforded great amusement; but all were alike unskilled, and very few seemed capable of recognizing the awkwardness of their fellows. It only required a few weeks to enable the soldier of average intelligence to keep step with his comrade, and he soon imbibed a wholesome respect for rightful military authority.

The Remarks in the Morning Report Book of Company F show how unconscious the average enlisted man was of the needful restraints of military life, as they tell of some one marching sixteen men out of camp without permission, and of their being brought back under guard, and dismissed with a reprimand.

II.

From Camp Orr to the Front

On the 12th of October the Regiment was, in a formal manner, mustered into the United States Service, by a regular army officer detailed for the duty, the oath being adminis-

tered with due solemnity. The men of the Regiment having profound regard for the sacredness of an oath, were greatly impressed by this formal induction into the United States Army.

On the 14th of October, 1861, the Regiment marched out of Camp Orr, bade farewell to the people of Kittanning, and was transported by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh and encamped in Camp Wilkins on Penn Avenue, below Lawrenceville, where it remained four days, during which time a brigade, comprising the 77th, 78th and 79th Pennsylvania Regiments Infantry Volunteers and a battery of Light Artillery, was organized under command of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley.

The 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, comprising eight infantry companies and a battery of artillery, was recruited and organized at Chambersburg, Pa., and was commanded by Frederick Stambaugh. The 79th Pennsylvania Regiment was recruited and organized in Lancaster County, and was commanded by Col. Henry A. Hambright.

On the 18th of October, 1861, these three regiments, including the battery, marched through Pittsburgh to the Monongahela River and embarked on five large steamboats for Louisville, Ky. It was thought possible that these transports might be fired on from the southern shore of the Ohio River after we had reached the Kentucky line, and some excitement was created by the sight of a company of men with a piece of artillery at one point on the river. It was discovered, however, that they were only there for the purpose of firing a salute, and the brigade reached Louisville in safety at five o'clock on the afternoon of the twenty-first, and spent the night in a tobacco warehouse. At eight o'clock on the 22nd we marched through the city to Oakland and encamped in a beautiful grove.

Kentucky was at this time in a most unhappy political condition. It was a slave state and most of its productions found remunerative markets in the cotton growing states. Many business and social ties bound the state to the Southern people. While sympathizing with the Southern States the majority of the people loved the Union, and the State determined to assume the position of armed neutrality, and, if possible, act as a mediator between the two sections. The Governor and State Legislature refused to furnish the quota of men demanded by the Federal Government in the call of April

12th, 1861. Neutrality, however, was impossible. The Confederate forces moved into Kentucky, September 3rd, and the Federal troops, September seventh. The Governor, in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature, demanded the withdrawal of the Confederates as violators of the neutrality of the State. They refused to do so except on the condition that the Federals should also withdraw, and this led to an outbreak of hostilities in which its people were divided, many joining each army. During the war 91,900 men were recruited in Kentucky for our army, while about 40,000 Kentuckians went South and joined the Confederate forces. Not only was neighbor arrayed against neighbor, but members of the same family were arrayed against each other, some being intensely loyal, while others were in fullest sympathy with the people of the South and the cause of the rebellion.

At Louisville, General Lovell Harrison Rousseau was the military leader of the Union troops and friends of the Government, while General Simon Bolivar Buckner was recognized as the military leader of the element that was in rebellion against the Government. The loyal citizens of Louisville extended to Negley's Brigade of Pennsylvanians a very hearty welcome, and we heard from their lips many marvelous stories of the conflict between General Rousseau and General Buckner.

III.

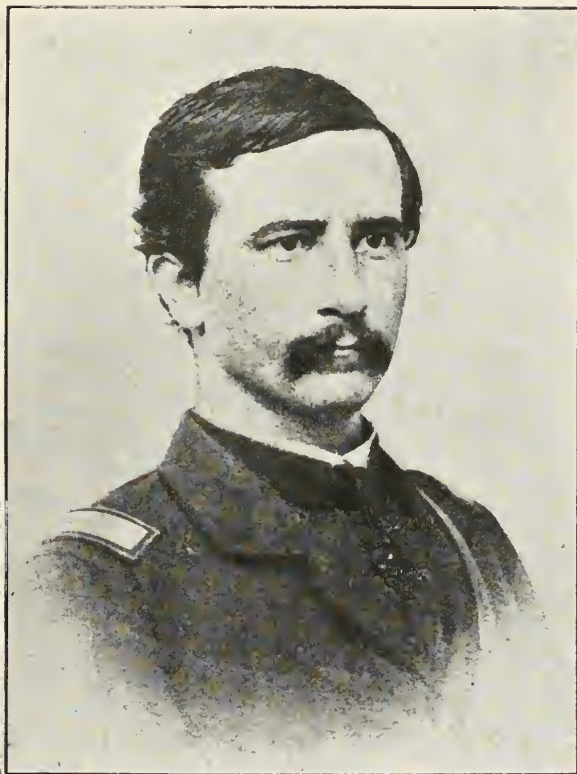
Camps Nevin and Negley

On October 24th our brigade was transferred by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Camp Nevin on the north side of Nolin Creek, about fifty-two miles south of Louisville, where it joined a division commanded by General Alexander McDowell McCook. On the 24th of November we moved with the brigade south of Nolin Creek to Camp Negley, about two miles from our first encampment. About this time the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment was transferred to the Brigade of General Thomas J. Wood, and the 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Starkweather commanding, and the 38th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Scribner commanding, were transferred to Negley's Brigade. Our position at Camp Nevin was on a sloping bluff, healthful, clean and comfortable,

but in Camp Negley we were in a swamp and lost many men by fevers and other sickness. In camps Nevin and Negley we spent our time in squad, company and regimental drill, and felt, for the first time, that we were near the enemy. Here we had our first lessons in picket duty. General McCook's division, the second of the Army of the Ohio, consisted of four infantry brigades, the first Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, Battery A, 1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A, 1st Kentucky Artillery and the 26th Pennsylvania Artillery. No other troops were within supporting distance.

Our picket line extended around the whole division and when it was thrown out the proper distance from the encampment made a line of five or six miles. The command of this picket line was habitually given to a lieutenant colonel or major whose duty it was to ride along the line once during the day and twice during the night. Nearly the whole line was in a dense woods, and the picket on duty guarded a certain portion of this line. The picket guard was divided into three reliefs; each relief spending two hours on duty and four hours off duty. Our line was about a mile from camp and the pickets about one hundred yards apart, some in fields, but most of them in the woods. During the day pickets not on duty amused themselves in various ways, and when encamped near tobacco barns exercised their skill in making cigars, for personal use, out of cured tobacco leaves.

Sentinels on the picket line were ordered to call halt three times if any one approached from without. During our first night on picket in the dense woods, soon after midnight, a cry rang out, "Halt! halt!! halt!!!" It was loud, louder, loudest, and the last halt was preceded by an expression that was not found in Hardee's Tactics, and was followed by a loud report. The sentinel who fired the shot explained that he heard something approaching him and declared that it was rattling chains. This occurred twice during the night and it was ascertained afterwards that a hobbled mule, in a field near by, was the cause of the alarm. Another sentinel from Company B made a bayonet charge that night, and captured an opossum, thus providing fresh meat for breakfast next morning. Another writer, giving a description of picket duty while in this camp, says, "Hardly a night passed that a horse, a cow or a mule did not pay the penalty with his life for approaching too near the picket line.



Major Augustus B. Bonnaffon

At Camp Nevin, a private of Company H was shot while on picket. Whether the shot was fired by a comrade accidentally, or by an enemy, was never determined. His thigh bone was shattered by the bullet, and the wounded limb was amputated, but he died from the effects of the shock, and his body was interred in the National Cemetery at Louisville.

In order to understand the military position, and the position of the 78th Regiment, it will be necessary for us to say a few words about the organization of this department of the army.

When we landed in Kentucky General William T. Sherman was in command, having succeeded General Robert Anderson who had command at Charleston Harbor when Fort Sumter was captured. November 9, 1861, by General Order from Washington, General Sherman was relieved, and General Don Carlos Buell was assigned the command of the Fourth Department of the United States Army, which was designated as the Department of the Ohio.

When General Buell assumed command, the department of the Ohio comprised six divisions with thirty-two brigades, General George H. Thomas commanding the First Division, General Alexander McDowell McCook the Second, General O. M. Mitchell the Third, General William Nelson the Fourth, General Thomas L. Crittenden the Fifth and General T. J. Wood the Sixth. By a General Order December 3rd, the Second Division comprised the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Brigades, together with a cavalry regiment and three batteries of artillery. The 78th Pennsylvania was in the Seventh Brigade of McCook's Division, under command of General Negley.

Nearly three months have elapsed since the soldiers of the 78th Regiment entered Camp Orr, and the Regiment now had a definite place in the Army of the Ohio. The rank and file of this Regiment were good specimens of the men who enlisted under the President's first call for 300,000 troops. Up to this time they seemed to have no thought of either pay or promotion. Young men of high social position and superior education felt that any contention for office would degrade their patriotism, and many felt that willingness to serve in the ranks was the best proof of patriotism. These men would have enlisted about as cheerfully for thirteen cents a month as for thirteen dollars a month. They did not go to war for

greed of gain, nor at the call of ambition, but at the call of patriotism.

Very few of the members of the 78th Regiment had any experimental knowledge of camp life when they entered the army. Each soldier received an adequate supply of comfortable clothing and a good blanket, and he knew how to use these without special instructions; but, when it came to the matter of pitching his tent and living in it, he was utterly ignorant and inexperienced. The tents in use in the army at that time were called "wedge tents." They might have been pitched in such a way as to shelter the soldiers without undermining their health, but they were, in reality, pinned close to the ground, so that when six men were asleep, and one of them wished to turn over on the other side, it was necessary for all the others to turn with him. When the tents were pitched, the soldiers generally tried to gather some grass or straw or hay and strew it on the ground for bedding. A blanket was then spread on this bedding, and another blanket was used for a covering. When the camp was in low, wet ground, it requires no effort of the imagination to picture the sanitary condition. Most of the soldiers were disposed to economize in oxygen, and slept with the tents made as close as possible. The only wonder is that ignorance of the laws of health did not undermine the physical constitution of all the soldiers in these first months of their army life. Each company had, at this time, as much baggage as afterwards sufficed for a whole regiment, but the company without experience was far less comfortable than the regiment with experience.

IV.

At Green River

FIRST NOISE OF BATTLE

On the 12th of December the brigade marched south to Bacon Creek, where we encamped until the 17th of December, and then advanced to Munfordsville, a little town on the north bank of Green River. The Confederate outpost had retreated from this point without offering any special resistance to our advance. The banks of Green River at Munfordsville are very high, and the railroad bridge that spanned the river was about one hundred and fifty feet above the water. This bridge was

destroyed by the retreating Confederates, and a pontoon bridge was constructed across the stream by our troops.

Some of our readers may not know exactly what a pontoon bridge is, but it will be sufficient to say that it is a bridge constructed on flat boats placed side by side, about ten feet apart, and reaching across the river.

The soldiers of the 78th Regiment will never forget the evening of the 17th of December when they arrived at Mundefordville. The site for the regimental encampment had been selected, arms had been stacked, and the soldiers were busy pitching their tents, or gathering prairie grass for bedding, when the sound of musketry, interspersed with the roar of artillery, was borne to their ears from across the river, and the long roll summoned them to arms. It was the first time we had ever heard the long roll as a summons to prepare for battle, and when we realized what it meant, there was intense excitement. We were exhilarated rather than alarmed, not so much because we were courageous, as because we did not know the danger. In less time than it takes to write it, the Regiment was under arms and marching rapidly in the direction of Green River. But in a few minutes the firing ceased, and all was over. Nevertheless there had been a desperate and bloody conflict between General Hindman's Confederate troops and our pickets on the other side of the river.

It is impossible to get the exact facts in regard to this fight, but current reports at that time represented the enemy as numbering about 3,000, under General Hindman, together with a regiment of Texas rangers, commanded by Colonel Terry. The only troops engaged on our side were the 32nd Indiana Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Von Trobea, who were on picket; and they numbered in all about four or five hundred. When the attack was made the reserve of the picket line formed a hollow square, and met the attack with great coolness, and finally repulsed it. The loss of the 32nd Indiana was twelve killed and about twenty wounded. Citizens in the neighborhood reported that the loss of the Confederates was forty-nine killed and seventy wounded. General Hindman's report makes his loss very small, but Colonel Terry, the commander of the Texas rangers, was among the killed. This bloody conflict was worse than useless; it was not magnificent, and it was not war. In the ethics of war, savage attacks on pickets, that are not a prelude to a great

battle, could hardly be reckoned anything else than inexcusable murder. Bush whacking is no part of civilized warfare.

In preparing this history the writer regrets the loss of his diary, in which he had kept a daily record of passing events and observations up to the 27th of May, 1863. This diary had been his constant companion for nearly three years, and was lost when he was wounded at the battle of New Hope Church. Its loss will prevent his being able to describe things just as they seemed to us at the time. So far as the matter of dates is concerned, we have the diaries of the late Captain Marlin, W. H. Dickey, William Millen and others, and we have also the Morning Reports of a number of companies; but we cannot see things now exactly as we saw and described them then. Our change in the point of observation leads us to see and describe things in the light of subsequent history. We notice, for example, the marked change in the use of terms. In the first year of the War, the name given to the enemy, and gladly accepted by them, was "Secessionist" or "Rebel." We now call them Confederates, and the average Confederate feels offended if he is spoken of or addressed as a "Rebel."

Another name that was applied to the Confederate soldier during the War seems to have become obsolete, for I do not now find it even in the lexicography of slang; that is the name "Johnnies." The Southern people, at that time, designated the Federal soldiers as "Yankees," and they generally regarded it as about the worst epithet they could apply. They now speak of us as the Northern soldiers, and we speak of them as the Southern soldiers.

From the 17th of December, 1861, to the 14th day of February, 1862, we were encamped at Green River, Kentucky, and the time was spent in drilling and in picket duties. The sudden and savage attack on the pickets south of the river led us to feel that picketing was a more serious and dangerous business than it had been at Camps Nevin and Negley. We had, by our experience, learned to take care of ourselves better but we had now to contend with the cold, the rain, the sleet and snow of winter. The wedge tent had been exchanged for the larger and much more comfortable Sibley tent, but our condition was not favorable to comfort and contentment.

The pontoon bridge across Green River was the only means of communication between our picket line and the Army encamped on the northern bank of the river, and it was very important that this line should not be broken. When the

river was swollen with heavy rains it was always necessary to guard the bridge night and day to prevent its being carried away by the heavy drift-wood that was constantly lodging against it. We have a very vivid recollection of spending one of the darkest and most disagreeable nights of the winter on that pontoon bridge. The wind was blowing a hurricane, a cold rain was falling, the night was dark, and there was constant danger that some heavy drift-wood might carry the bridge away at any moment. But a squad of fifteen or twenty soldiers, who knew more about lumbering than they did about military life, succeeded in dislodging all the drift wood, and saving the bridge. An officer of the Regiment, speaking of how he spent a night on the bridge, declared that, for the first time, he contemplated desertion.

Picket duty at this time was usually performed by regiments. A regiment would cross the bridge in the morning and relieve the pickets on duty, about one-third of the regiment being needed for service in the picket line, the remainder occupying a strong position in case an attack should be made.

Two or three things stand out very prominently in our recollection of the Green River encampment. One of these concerns John Morgan. Our picket line was in a semi-circle, extending out about a mile from the river. Some distance beyond the picket line, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was Rowlet's Station, and one day this station was discovered to be on fire. When an investigation was made, the people at the station reported, that a number of men had come and set the station on fire, and that one of them had said, "If General McCook asks who did it, tell him that it was the bold Morgan." This was our first knowledge of the man who afterwards became very famous. Another thing that we remember very distinctly was the quality of our drinking water. We were encamped three-fourths of a mile from the river, and for a time, filled our canteens from ponds in the neighborhood. As we think of that water now, we wonder that the whole Regiment was not on the sick list. Another thing that made an indelible impression on the minds of many soldiers was the bugle reveille. Pickets, on duty at six o'clock on a crisp cold December morning, heard this bugle blast with varied emotions. Some, who had read their Bibles more than all other books, thought of the bugles of Gideon, the Macabees and other heroes of Hebrew history; others, more familiar with the works of Sir Walter Scott, thought of the scene in the

Highlands of Scotland, when James Fitz James defied Roderick Dhu, and at the shrill whistle of Roderick five hundred men came forth. Never did bugle calls seem to have more inspiration in them than when they cleft the frosty atmosphere on these winter mornings, and summoned soldiers at Green River to the duties of a new day.

While we were in camp at Green River, General George H. Thomas' Division gained a signal victory over the Confederates at Mill Spring, Kentucky, under Gen. George B. Crittenden, a brother of our General Thomas L. Crittenden. In this battle the enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded, General Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, being killed. General Thomas' forces captured fourteen pieces of artillery and a large amount of camp equipage, but in the dark night that followed the battle the remnant of the enemy's forces escaped into Tennessee. This event was deeply impressed on the minds of the soldiers at Green River because the body of General Zollicoffer was carried through our camp under a flag of truce, and was given to the Confederates on the 8th day of January, 1862.

V.

Onward to Nashville, Tenn.

On the first of February, 1862, the railroad bridge over Green River had been rebuilt, and there was a general expectation that the Army would soon advance southward. This expectation was quickened by the news of General Grant's victories in Western Tennessee, and when on the 13th of February our Division of the Army received marching orders, we felt that the time had come for moving on Nashville. When we marched out of camp, however, on the morning of the 14th, instead of going in the direction of Nashville, we marched some fourteen miles in the direction of Louisville to Upton Station. The general impression then was that we were to join General Grant's forces on the Cumberland River, going by the way of West Point, and the Ohio, etc., and this, I believe, was the plan of the commander of the Army. The snow was two inches deep and when we encamped for the night it was very cold; the Army, however, was not very large, and a few grain and hay stacks afforded sufficient straw and hay for bedding, so that we spent a comfortable night.

Early in the morning the report of an attack on Fort Donelson was confirmed, and the soldiers exhibited great enthusiasm and great anxiety to push forward, but no orders came. Later in the day they received marching orders, but again they were surprised, for, instead of continuing their march they turned their faces toward Green River. This gave rise to the report that we were going back to our camp at Green River, and there was great dissatisfaction. It turned out however, that we were really on our way to Nashville. We bivouacked for the night two miles south of Bacon Creek, and on the 16th we marched past our old camping ground at Green River. The Army was in the best mood. We crossed Green River on the newly completed railroad bridge with flying colors, while the bands played Dixie Land. We halted for the night a mile and a half south of the river. On the 17th of February we marched twenty-two miles south, and encamped near Long's Cave, and called our camp "Camp Ham-bright." The roads were very bad, and, when we went into camp, all were very tired. We remained in Camp Ham-bright till the 23rd of February, and during that time many of the soldiers visited Long's Cave, which was said to be a branch of the Mammoth Cave. Col. Sirwell, Lieut. Col. Blakeley, Chaplain Christy, Captain Gillespie and a few others rode nine miles to the mouth of the Mammoth Cave, secured a guide and explored it to the so-called river, and it being too high to cross, returned.

On the 3rd of February, with the rest of General McCook's Division, we marched about twenty miles to Bowling Green on Barren River, where we encamped for three days. On the 27th we crossed Barren River, and passing through Bowling Green, marched twenty-two miles southward, bivouacking for the night one and a half miles south of the town of Franklin. The mud was indescribable; it rained most of the day, and when we turned aside into the woods for the night, we seemed a spectacle for men and angels. It was the hardest day's march so far in the history of the Regiment, and when we stopped for the night it was still raining. We succeeded, however, in preparing a cup of coffee, and a refreshing sleep on a bed of rails renewed our strength so that the next morning life still seemed worth living. By seven o'clock on the 28th, we were again on the march, and that night bivouacked twenty miles farther south, and having crossed the Tennessee line. On the 29th we marched fifteen

miles and halted for the night only about ten miles north of Nashville. The second of March found us encamped on the north side of Cumberland River, near Edgefield, where we remained until the 7th, when a part of the Regiment became provost guards of that suburb of Nashville.

The march from Green River to the Barren River at Bowling Green was beset with a peculiar difficulty. The route crosses the Mammoth Cave and the earth rock being cavernous, there was said to be no living water on the line of march, people using pond water. Ponds exist all over south-western Kentucky and consist of a rounded hole in the earth rock in the shape of a bowl, said to have been rounded out in that way by the harder rocks carried there from the North in the glacial period.

These ponds fill up with melted snow and rain, and having no outlet, furnish water for stock the year round, and the poorer families and colored people use it for household purposes. When the confederates retreated from their Green River line, supposing we would have to rely on the pond water, it is said, they drove old mules and worn out horses into these ponds and shot them. Dead cats and dogs were also found in them. Our wagons laid in a supply of water to enable our troops and animals to get through. For some cause the 78th lay at Bell's Tavern a few days, and the men in exploring the caves in that vicinity, found a small cave in an old abandoned overgrown fence row in which there was a spring of excellent water of which the oldest citizen seemed to know nothing. As our men will remember, there were times when we had to use pond water and if the pond had been cleaned and taken care of, the water was good, but when mixed with dead dogs, cats, horses and mules, we declined and drove the enemy out of southern Kentucky notwithstanding their inhuman effort to prevent us.

There was an interesting romance connected with our encampment at Green River. Col. Wood, a wealthy and prominent Kentuckian, lived on the north side of the river, where he owned large tracts of land, had been a member of Congress. He was the father of General Thomas J. Wood, who commanded a brigade in McCook's Division and was encamped on his father's land. The whole camp was named Camp Wood in honor of the owner of the land.

Simon Bolivar Buckner was about the same age as Thomas J. Wood. Buckner's house was on the south side of the river where his father was also a large land holder. The two boys were playmates, fished and swam together. They were both

educated at West Point. During our encampment on the north of the river, General Wood's old playmate, Simon Bolivar Buckner, had command of the confederate troops in our immediate front and most of them encamped on his father's farm.

The occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops was a great event. General Grant's victory on the Cumberland River and the onward movement of General Buell's Army had greatly encouraged the Unionists of Tennessee and discouraged those who were in sympathy with the Rebellion.

As provost guards in Edgefield we had a good opportunity of observing the citizens in that town in their own homes, and we obtained some insight into the character and spirit of the Southern people. Some of the women of the city sought to show their contempt for the Union soldiers in many ways that were not creditable to themselves, but we could not discriminate between the women who were the true representatives of Southern womanhood and those who were not. We are inclined to believe now that the insults to the soldiers came from the latter class.

The following incident, related by one of the prominent elders in the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville, one of the largest and most prosperous churches in the city, will indicate the social, religious and political conditions of the city. He says, "Our Church was composed of about an equal number of Unionists and Secessionists. Our convictions were intense, but each one had a good degree of respect for the convictions of those who differed from him. At the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, preceding the coming of the Union Army, one of the brethren led in prayer, and asked the Lord to bless and prosper the Southern people and bring confusion to their enemies. While he was praying about half the people sat down. He was followed by one who prayed for the prosperity of the Union cause and for a blessing on the Union Army, asking that the spirit of rebellion might speedily be suppressed. While he prayed, about half the people kept their seats. The third man to lead in prayer asked the Lord, in His infinite wisdom, to do whatsoever would be for the best, and to make them willing to submit. They all stood up during that prayer." This incident indicates the intensity of feeling and the profound convictions of both sides. Many of those who engaged in the War of the Rebellion believed that slavery was a Divine institution, and that it should be maintained, that only heretics and infidels condemned it. They

were as intense in their convictions as Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.

The Governor of Tennessee and many other citizens of Nashville who were disloyal to the United States Government and in sympathy with the Rebellion fled from their homes when the Federal Army approached the city, but when they discovered that the United States Army was not making war on civilians some of them returned to their homes.

Some of the soldiers on provost duty were quartered in residences that had been deserted by their owners, and, for the first time in many months, slept in beds instead of sleeping on the ground. As a result of this pampering, and because the Army had been without vegetable diet during the winter, a great many soldiers were sick with jaundice while we were in Edgefield.

On the 16th of March we were relieved from provost duties in Edgefield and were ferried across the Cumberland River to Nashville and marched through the City to Camp "Andy Johnson." This camp was beautifully located in the suburbs south of Nashville.

VI.

The Summer of 1862

The summer of 1862 was a very eventful and critical period in the War. About the middle of March General Buell commenced his march through Franklin and Columbia to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, leaving General Negley's Brigade to guard the communications. On the 23rd of March the 78th Regiment left Camp Andy Johnson, marched twenty-two miles southward, and bivouacked a mile south of Franklin. On the 25th we marched eighteen miles farther south to Camp "Bill Sirwell" on Carter's Creek, not far from Columbia. From this time onward the Regiment with Headquarters at Franklin and Columbia guarded the lines of communication between General Buell's Army and his base of supplies on the railroads running southward through Franklin, Columbia and Pulaski. If we were to give a complete history of the Regiment during this period it would be necessary to give a separate sketch of the marches, countermarches, guard duties and general experiences of each individual company,

for we guarded Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, the railroad over Carter's Creek and many other important adjacent points.

About the time we left Nashville Lieutenant Colonel Blakeley was detailed by General Buell and made President of the General Court Martial and Military Commission, established in Nashville. He served in this capacity during the summer and was not with the Regiment. In this service Colonel Blakeley had a position of great responsibility. This Court tried by Court Martial, all purely military cases that had accumulated in this Department of the Army, and, as a Military Commission, passed judgment on the civilians who had been arrested by the military authorities.

By the first of May General Buell's Army was considerably separated, one Division being at Corinth, another not far from Florence and the third not far from Chattanooga, all confronting General Bragg's Army which lay south of the Tennessee River. The 78th Regiment guarded especially the communications connecting the two western divisions of this Army with their base of supplies at Nashville. On the 4th of May the Regiment marched to within a few miles of Pulaski and bivouacked for the night. On the 5th of May Camp Findley was established, and part of the Regiment became provost guards at Pulaski, Captain Gillespie having been appointed Provost Marshal. On the 11th of May a detachment, comprising A., I. and probably other companies under command of Captain Cummins, marched to Elkton, where they crossed Elk River and marched three miles south, bivouacking for the night. On the 12th they crossed the Alabama line at Elkton and then countermarched and crossing Elk River, rested for the night. On the 13th the expedition, or a part of it, returned to Pulaski. On the 12th of May several companies of the Regiment left Camp Findley and marched to Rogersville, Alabama, a distance of thirty-six miles, reaching Rogersville on the evening of the 13th. On the 16th and 17th they marched to Florence, a distance of twenty-four miles; on the 18th they marched to Lawrenceburg, and on the 20th to Mount Pleasant, and thence by way of Columbia back to Pulaski, where they arrived on the 23rd and pitched their tents on the old camp ground.

On the 25th of May the Regiment again marched in the direction of Rogersville, arriving on the evening of the 26th and encamping in the woods a few miles from the Tennessee River. During the first few days of our encampment at Rog-

ersville, Confederate sharp shooters, in some houses on the other side of the Tennessee River, fired at our soldiers wherever they could get sight of them near the river. This was not much more than an annoyance, for the river was nearly a mile wide at this point and the bullets of the enemy generally fell short or did little damage; but, in order to get rid of them, two pieces of artillery were brought down into the woods and opened fire when the sharp shooters beat a hasty retreat. To prevent their return two men from one of the companies of the Regiment tied matches in their hair, swam across the river and burnt the buildings.

On the 12th of June two or three companies of the Regiment crossed the Tennessee River on flat boats and marched a few miles south on a reconnoissance, but did not discover any Confederate soldiers. This expedition returned the same evening and recrossed the river. The Regiment remained near Rogersville until the 18th of June, when we again marched northward, reaching Pulaski on the evening of the 19th. On the 20th we marched in the direction of Columbia, arriving at six o'clock on the evening of the 21st.

From this time until the latter part of August the Regiment acted as provost guards of Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and other points, sending out expeditions wherever danger threatened. During this period we saw a very pleasant side of military life. We occasionally had a forced march, and were constantly on the alert, but we had only sufficient danger to keep up our interest and remind us that we were still in the Army. Our camps were usually in very pleasant groves, and, in this beautiful and fertile section of Tennessee, the soldiers could buy fruits and vegetables to supplement their rations from Uncle Sam.

We catch a glimpse of the manner of life we lived during the months of July and August, when we read the records found in the diaries of different soldiers, and the remarks found in the morning report books of different companies. For example, in the diary of a soldier of Company A, we read the following: "July 13th, we marched at five o'clock and arrived at Elkton at four P. M., where we bivouacked for the night. On the 14th we left Elkton, marched twelve miles down the river to Elkton Station, received orders to go to Pulaski and arrived at Pulaski at five P. M." "On the 17th we were called into line of battle." "On the 5th of August we moved into the courthouse at Pulaski." This

last record will remind the soldiers that were on provost duty about Pulaski, of the cotton-bale fortifications we built around the public square. Another record, found in the diary of a member of Company I, tells of a detachment of the Regiment under Captain Elwood, marching on the 3rd of August to the south side of Elk River, where they built a stockade, completing it on the 9th. This detachment remained south of Elk River until the 28th of August when they constituted the rear guard of General Buell's Army (then moving northward) and came very near being overlooked in the order to retreat.

VII.

Buell's Army in Kentucky—The 78th Regiment at Nashville, Tenn.

Our readers will remember that in August of 1862, the Confederate Army, under General Bragg, attempted a flank movement for the purpose of cutting off our communications with Louisville and Cincinnati and re-occupying Kentucky. At the beginning of this movement our Army held the territory of Southern Tennessee, north of the Tennessee River, while the Confederate Army held the territory south of the Tennessee River. Our communication with our base of supplies at Louisville and Cincinnati was by the Southern Kentucky Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Nashville, and by the Tennessee and Alabama, south of Nashville. Early in August General Bragg suddenly crossed the Tennessee River, east of our lines, and marched in the direction of Louisville and Cincinnati. This movement compelled General Buell to fall back along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

When this countermarching began, our Regiment was at Elkton, Pulaski and other adjacent points, and was the last detachment of troops to pass over the railroad back to Nashville, a distance of more than a hundred miles. This was about as dangerous railroading as we ever did, for we were constantly expecting an attack from the enemy and were also expecting the railroad track to be torn up. The railroad was not in good condition, and the grades at different points were so heavy that the locomotive was not able to haul the train over

the ridges. On down grades we ran as fast as possible in order to accumulate sufficient momentum to carry us over the next ridge, provided the train kept on the track.

A short distance north of Pulaski a bridge had been burned by the rebel cavalry. When our trains reached this point we could have abandoned them and marched northward to Nashville, but, if we had done so, we should have lost a large part of our camp equipage, together with four or five train loads of cotton. We, therefore, set to work at once to rebuild the bridge, using cotton bales in building piers. When the bridge was completed, our trains passed over it and we reached Columbia August 29, without serious accident. We remained in Columbia until the 31st, when we received marching orders, and, on the 2d of September, arrived at Nashville.

By the 8th of September, the main body of our Army was at Nashville, Tennessee, and moving rapidly northward on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in order to head off General Bragg. Our retreat, if it could be called a retreat, had been so deliberate and orderly that we saved nearly all our army stores besides gathering in large herds of cattle for the use of the Army. All of General Buell's troops joined in the race northward except the brigades of General John M. Palmer and General James S. Negley, which were left to hold the State Capital. Andrew Johnson was then the military Governor of the State.

The 78th Pennsylvania, being in General Negley's Brigade, remained at Nashville, and, during the next two months we had no knowledge of what was taking place either in the Eastern Army or in Kentucky or anywhere else except in our own immediate neighborhood. We were in a state of siege, cut off from all communications in every direction. Detachments of Confederate troops hovered around us and frequently attacked us, but their attacks were repelled, and we were comforted with the thought that our Army would give the Confederate Army all it could do in Kentucky so that General Bragg would not detach a large body of troops to attack us in Nashville.

From the 8th of September until the 8th of November this little section of the United States Army at Nashville had its own commissary department and was, to a great extent, a law unto itself. Foraging expeditions were sent out every few days from ten to fifteen miles into the country in order to gather in grain, cattle, hogs and everything else needed for the

support of the Army. These things were taken in an orderly manner, vouchers being given so that settlement could be made with the owners on proof of their loyalty to the United States Government. During all this time the most thorough discipline was maintained.

It may not be amiss at this point to turn aside and devote a little space to the discussion of a matter that concerns the honor of the Army. We have heard a great deal about the soldiers stealing from the citizens in the region of the country through which the Army passed and in which it encamped. These stories may have a little foundation in fact, but they give a false impression. No soldiers ever had better opportunity for taking what did not belong to them than the soldiers comprising this command had during the time that there was wholesale, legal confiscation to provide for the wants of the Army. The average soldier believed that the Government they served should provide him the food, shelter and comforts of army life, and demanded such confiscation as might be necessary to furnish these comforts, but did not regard legal confiscation as theft.

We feel confident that it was the rarest exception for any soldier of our Regiment to take anything without paying for it in a way that was satisfactory to both parties. The soldiers carried their consciences with them into the Army, and recognized the rights of property there just as they did when at home. Some of the stories that we hear from the lips of old soldiers would lead to the inference that the average soldier had no hesitation in taking what did not belong to him. The inference would be utterly false. The best soldiers in the Army had as great contempt for theft always and everywhere as the best citizens at home, and the average officer in the Army punished one guilty of theft as severely as he would have been punished under civil law. We cannot speak for the whole Army, but we can say for the 78th Regiment that nine out of every ten would have considered it as disgraceful to steal anything in the Army as they would have considered it to steal anything at home. We believe that what was true of this Regiment was true to a very great extent, of the other regiments comprising the Army of the United States. In sport, in order to vary the monotony of life, they might take fruit or corn, just as a party of raccoon hunters in Western Pennsylvania, would take corn from a neighboring corn field to fur-

nish forth the camp-fire feast, but good soldiers were always willing to pay full price for anything that might have been taken in any such spirit of merriment. The soldiers of the 78th Regiment became quite intimately acquainted with many citizens of Tennessee during this summer, and we are confident that Mr. Henley of Carter's Creek and the other prominent citizens in all that region would willingly confirm our statements.

Occasionally, on our foraging expeditions during these two months we had skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, and we were always on the *qui vive*. Occasionally, too, we went on expeditions against the forces of the enemy reported to be encamped in the neighborhood. For example, on the first of October we marched out the Gallatin Road and then, leaving the pike to the left, surprised a small encampment and captured about a dozen rebels.

One of the most exciting events in connection with our stay in Nashville occurred on the first of October. At eight o'clock the preceding evening we were ordered under arms, but remained in the city until 11 o'clock, when we marched out the Nolinsville Road five miles. Then, leaving the main highway, we marched over by-roads and across the country, arriving on the southeast side of the town of Lavergne, fifteen miles distant from Nashville, at five o'clock in the morning. A detachment of General Palmer's Brigade, having marched by a different route, approached the town of Lavergne from the southeast, and opened fire on a Confederate force encamped in the neighborhood. The Confederates were taken by surprise, and, after a sharp skirmish which lasted probably half an hour, part of them escaped, but we captured some three hundred prisoners. The 78th captured ninety-four men of the 32d Alabama Regiment. In the remarks found in the Morning Report Book of Company F for that day, we read the following report: "Company F captured eleven prisoners, the total number captured by the Regiment being one hundred and eighty, including one lieutenant colonel, one captain, five lieutenants and several officers." In the diary of W. H. Dickey for that day we find the following record: "The rebel cavalry made their escape to our left, but the 78th succeeded in capturing ninety-four prisoners belonging to the 32d Alabama. The Federal loss was four killed and fifteen wounded, while the Confederate loss was thirty killed, eight wounded and three hundred prisoners. The next day a detachment from the Reg-

iment escorted part of these prisoners through our lines to Lavergne, they having been paroled." From this time onward until the return of the Federal Army from Kentucky, we had almost daily rumors of Confederate forces being in the neighborhood, and we were constantly expecting an attack. On the 14th of October an order was issued that the troops at Nashville should always be under arms at four o'clock in the morning and remain under arms until daylight each day.

At eleven p. m. on the 19th, we received orders to be ready to march at midnight with one day's rations. At one o'clock we marched out across the Cumberland River through Edgefield. When about five miles from the city, we found and attacked a camp of Confederate cavalry or guerillas, numbering about 1,500 men. We drove them some three miles to Neeley's Bend, when they crossed the Cumberland River at what is known as Hermitage Ford. On the opposite bank of the river they formed a line of battle and fired a few volleys, killing one member of Company F and wounding several members of the advance guards of our Regiment. As soon as our forces came up and fired, they retreated and we did not pursue them further. The loss of the enemy is not exactly known, but one colonel and six men, at least, were killed.

This brief sketch will give our readers some glimpses of our experiences while the main Army was in Kentucky. There were skirmishes at White's Creek, Charlotteville and Franklin Pike that will be remembered by soldiers of the Regiment. In Bates' History of the 78th Regiment the condition of affairs, while we were holding Nashville, is described by a member of the command as follows: "Affairs wore a gloomy aspect while we were in the besieged city. Shut out from the world, with no news for months from the Army, or from home, surrounded by a vindictive enemy, compelled to fight for every mouthful of food we ate, the condition of the garrison became every day more critical, yet no one was discouraged, but all were determined to stand by the city with full faith that under the gallant Negley and Palmer it would be successfully held."

Our experiences during the summer will not be forgotten, and they were, in some respects, unique. We had no great sense of danger, for we felt able to defend the city against any ordinary force that might be sent against us, but there was great anxiety in regard to the outcome of the campaign in Kentucky. We knew, too, that the friends at home would be

very anxious in regard to our welfare, and, not hearing from us for so long, they would be led to the conclusion that we had all been captured, if not killed. It is not necessary to say that the advance guard of our Army, returning from Kentucky, was hailed with delight, and our first letters from home were read with intense interest.

The Morning Report Books of some of the companies tell us that the advance of our Army returning from Kentucky reached Nashville on the 6th of November, but Bates' History says that on the morning of the 26th of October we saw from our fortifications the victorious legions of General Rosecrans approaching the city. It is possible that a detachment from General Rosecrans' Army reached the city on the 6th of November, and that our first mail was received on the 12th.

On the 30th of October, 1862, General W. S. Rosecrans succeeded General Buell, and this part of the Army was designated the "Department of the Cumberland." On the 7th of November, General Rosecrans issued orders assigning to General George H. Thomas the command of the center of the Army. His command included the divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Dumont, Frye and Palmer, the 78th Regiment being in General John F. Miller's brigade of Negley's division. General McCook was given command of the right wing of the Army and General Crittenden commanded the left.

During the latter part of November and the first half of December, General Bragg, commanding the Confederate forces, took possession of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The organization of General Rosecrans' Army was now permanently and definitely fixed, with General Thomas commanding the center, General McCook the right and General Crittenden the left. General Thomas' command comprised three divisions General Rosseau commanding the first, General Negley the second and General Palmer the third.

On the 10th of December the 78th Regiment was released from provost duty and moved out with the Army to Camp Hamilton, six miles south of the city. Here Miller's Brigade was assigned to the eighth division, commanded by General Negley, and the division was reviewed on the 11th by General Rosecrans, commander of the Army. Our experience as provost guards of the city afforded us an opportunity of seeing the worst part of city life. The Louisville and Nash-

ville railroad depots are located in the worst social part of the city, and the guards at the station were in demand every night to settle brawls in disreputable places in that section of the city. During most of this time the Regiment was quartered in the court house.

VIII.

The Battle of Stone River

By the middle of December the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had been repaired, and by the 20th sufficient provisions had been accumulated to support the Army until navigation should be opened on the Cumberland River. The two armies were at this time well equipped and nearly equal in numerical strength. The Army of the Cumberland had slight advantage in numbers, but this was more than counterbalanced by the fact that it was to be the attacking army, and would need to employ a good many regiments in guarding its supply trains, while the Confederate Army would be on the defensive. From the 12th of December until the 26th the time was devoted to drilling and disciplining the troops and perfecting the organization of the Army. Foraging expeditions went out nearly every day and they generally reported skirmishes with the enemy. Reconnoitering parties also went out on all the principal roads leading in the direction of Murfreesboro in order to ascertain the position and the strength of the enemy.

The 24th of December was a clear, bright day, and the 78th Regiment spent the day in reconnoitering. The signal corps of the Army was not at that time as thoroughly organized as afterwards, and sentinels were stationed on the tops of the hills in the neighborhood to keep a lookout for the enemy, and report to the commanders of the reconnoitering expeditions. The writer, with a squad of infantry, spent the day on the top of a hill overlooking all the roads leading in the direction of Murfreesboro, while a squad of cavalry remained at the foot of the hill to carry messages to the front. From our point of observation we could see our reconnoitering parties on the different roads to a distance of probably four or five miles, and we could also know something of the movements of the enemy by the clouds of dust that were visible in the distance.

There were several sharp skirmishes during the day, and we could hear the boom of the cannon and see the smoke rising.

No general advance was made on Christmas Day, but we all felt that the close of the old year and the ushering in of the new would be memorable in history because it would contain the record of a great battle between the Union forces under General Rosecrans, and the Confederate forces under General Bragg. Our Army was in good spirits and confident of victory, but there was unusual thoughtfulness, and the letters written home were more serious than usual.

In this sketch of the battle of Stone River we shall not attempt to give a scientific description of the battle in military terms, although the *Compte de Paris* says this battle was planned and executed in fuller accord with military science than any other battle of the War that had been fought up to that time. Neither shall we attempt to give a sketch of the battle from the standpoint of the commander of the Army, who looks upon the whole field from a central position and sees in all parts of the field the outworkings or failure of his own plans. We shall try to picture the battle as it was seen and participated in by the soldiers and line officers of our Regiment. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to give a complete sketch of the battle in order to show the part taken by our own Regiment.

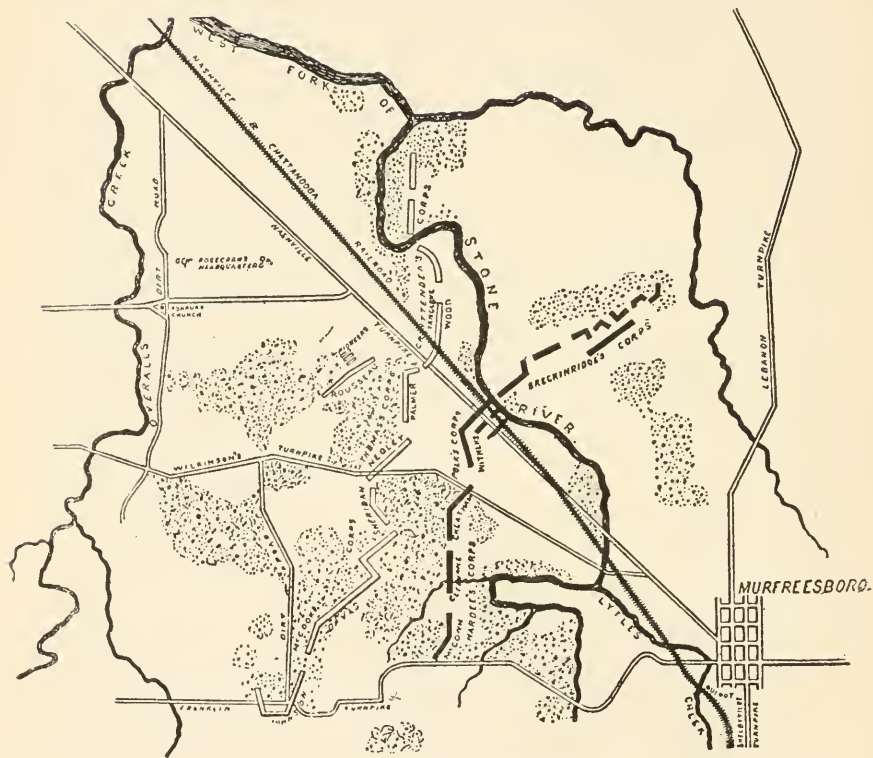
Our brigade was commanded by Colonel John F. Miller of the 39th Indiana, and comprised the 78th Pennsylvania, the 74th Ohio, the 37th Indiana and the 21st Ohio Regiments, with Battery G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery and the 1st Kentucky Battery. General Stanley commanded the 1st brigade of General Negley's Division, and ours was designated as the 2d. In this battle the 77th Pennsylvania fought in the 2d brigade of the 2d division under General McCook, while the 79th Pennsylvania was in the 3d brigade, 2d division, commanded by General Rosseau.

Murfreesboro is situated on high rolling ground on the right bank of Stone River about thirty miles from Nashville. Previous to the war it claimed a population of five thousand. It is the center of a rich agricultural district, and from it diverge many turnpikes and roads communicating with the principal places in middle Tennessee. General Polk and Kirby Smith of the Confederate Army were at Murfreesboro, while Hardee's corps was on the Shelbyville and Noblesville

turnpike, between Triune and Eaglesville, when the Stone River campaign began.

The morning of December 26th was cloudy and misty, but the reveille sounded an hour before day; tents were "struck," and at break of day the army moved forward in three columns, the right wing under General McCook, advancing by the Nolensville Pike to Triune; the center, under General Thomas, by the Franklin and Wilson Pikes to Nolensville, and the left wing, under General Crittenden, by the Murfreesboro pike to Lavergne. We struck the picket lines and outposts of the enemy very soon after we passed our own lines, and brisk skirmishing was kept up during the day. It rained almost incessantly, and the roads were very muddy, but the enthusiasm of the soldiers was not dampened.

At early dawn of the morning of the 27th the troops were on the march, and there was brisk skirmishing all day and frequent artillery duels, with little damage to either side. Inasmuch as the enemy destroyed the bridges on their retreat, and it was necessary to repair them in some cases, there was but little progress made on the 28th. By the evening of the 29th, however, the main body of the army had reached a position some five or six miles from Murfreesboro, and, so far as possible, was formed in line of battle and bivouacked for the night. On the 30th of December the two armies faced each other, and, so far as the average soldier or line officer could judge, there seemed to be no good reason why the battle should not be fought at once. There were rumors that General Bragg's Army was retreating, but we did not believe them. The two great armies, each numbering nearly fifty thousand men, were not more than three or four miles apart, and seemed to be in touch with each other all along their advance line. During the day, the army under General Rosecrans kept slightly advancing and taking a more definite position for battle. The skirmishers advanced at different points, discovering masked batteries and rifle pits which compelled them to retreat. Looking out from our lines, directly in front, we could see different points where we supposed there were masked batteries of the enemy, and the day was spent trying to make discoveries as to the strength of their different positions. Companies H and B were deployed as skirmishers, while A and F were in reserve of skirmish line. Early in the morning James Myers, a private of Co. H. was killed, and it is believed



Stone River Battlefield

that he was the first man killed in the great battle. Though not on the skirmish line, in the afternoon our forces were within range of the minie balls of the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers, and we felt confident that we were in full range of some of their batteries which they were concealing for the present. We learned for the first time the real meaning of being on the *qui vive*. In the afternoon we overheard one of General Thomas' staff talking to our division commander about the possibilities of capturing some rifle pits about a thousand yards in our front, where we supposed there were masked batteries. General Negley said, in reply, "We can take them if you say so." A captain remarked in an undertone, "He might add, 'But we would rather not.'"

During the day our skirmishers advanced across the open fields at different points and were driven back in turn by the superior forces of the enemy, a number being killed and wounded on the skirmish line and by the enemy's artillery.

General McCook, with his three divisions, under Generals Woods, Johnson and Sheridan, formed the right wing, General Thomas, the center, with Negley's and Palmer's divisions in front, and Rousseau's division in reserve, and General Crittenden, with Van Cleve's, Woods' and Palmer's divisions forming the left wing. The left wing rested on Stone River, the right extending southwesterly and resting on a high wooded ridge on the Franklin turnpike. The line of battle was about three or four miles long.

In the evening of this bleak, cloudy, wet and dreary day the wind veered to the north, and, as no camp fires were permitted, the condition of the soldiers was anything but comfortable. Early in the night the clouds were swept away and the stars peeped out. Everything seemed terribly impressive. The deep silence was ominous of the coming storm. Within half a league of each other lay two great armies, each ready to give battle on the morrow, General Rosecrans having massed his army on the left, expecting to attack the enemy's right, and the Confederate commander having massed his army on his left, to attack our right.

On the morning of the last day of the old year, at 6:20, ten minutes after dawn, the Confederates made their attack on our right, moving forward in four heavy columns with strong reserves, and our first great battle was begun. As we heard the roar of battle, we had every confidence that McCook's troops would be able to hold their position. Very soon it be-

came evident to us that our right wing was retreating and the enemy advancing. We still felt confident that there was no serious disaster; that the falling back was only the giving way of the skirmish line, and that, probably, for a purpose. But, as the roar and smoke kept sweeping onward until our whole right wing was turned, things began to look very threatening. General Negley's division was on the right of center, joining General McCook's left, and when General McCook was driven backward it left General Negley's division exposed to fire from three sides. The two brigades under General Stanley and Colonel Miller were formed two columns deep across a corn field and peach orchard in front of a cedar woods, facing, at a slight angle, the Wilkinson Pike and another cedar woods, on the other side of the pike. We had been exposed to a heavy artillery fire during the early morning hours, but did not feel the real shock of the battle until McCook's entire left wing had been driven to our rear. Then we were attacked on the left, in front and on the right. The enemy moved in heavy columns, firing deadly volleys of musketry, and also concentrating his artillery on this one point. The roar of the artillery with the rattle of musketry was deafening, and the scene indescribably appalling. While shot and shell and minie balls were flying thickest, something occurred that we could not at the time understand. We were commanded to fall back; and, after retreating in good order for perhaps one hundred yards, we were ordered to take the same terrible position we had been holding a few minutes before. Colonel Miller, our brigade commander, whose official report is found in Volume 20 of official records of the War of the Rebellion, explains this as follows: "At this junction, the troops on our right retired and some unauthorized person ordered Colonel Sirwell to retire his regiment. This regiment was fighting gallantly and holding position on the crest of the hill, but on receiving the order retired to the cedars in the rear. Seeing this, I immediately ordered Colonel Sirwell forward to the same position. This order was obeyed promptly, and the men took position in admirable order." This is the explanation. A mistake had occurred, but the troops obeyed orders in the most trying circumstances. The strife was terrific; but, in the very nature of the case could not last long. No soldiers ever behaved more courageously, but it is probable that these soldiers afterwards did more effective work. From my own observation, I am convinced that a large part of the firing was too high to do the best execution.

At this critical moment orders were given to retreat through the dense cedar woods, but it was nearly impossible to preserve the regimental lines. As we left the open fields, our eyes looked on the most terrific scene of slaughter we were ever called upon to witness. The artillery of the enemy was doing fearful execution. We saw one shell explode exactly in the line of the regiment on our left, killing, at least, three men. Nearly all our artillery horses had been killed. One of the last sights witnessed as we entered the cedar woods in our retreat was an artilleryman trying to haul his gun off the field with one horse, the other five having been killed. One wheel of the gun carriage had become fastened between two rocks, and the brave artilleryman was trying with a rail to pry it out. What became of him, I know not, but we lost five out of the nine pieces of artillery with which we began the battle. When we entered the cedar woods, looking backward on the open field, there seemed to be nearly a regiment of our division left on the field killed and wounded.

As we retreated through the woods, we passed through a brigade of Western troops in line of battle waiting for us to pass to the rear so that they could open fire on the enemy. They did not seem alarmed, but confidentially assured us that they would be able to stop the enemy; and, no doubt, they would have done so had they been attacked only in front; but their confidence and their courage were of no avail. The enemy's artillery opened an enfilading fire that no troops could withstand, and, within ten minutes, they were driven to the rear in great confusion.

This was our first great battle. From the first we had not the slightest idea of anything but victory, but we certainly began to feel about this time that we were not having everything our own way. We had lost some twenty-seven pieces of artillery, and the whole right wing and the right of center had been driven back in great confusion.

The enemy fought with splendid discipline, and with courage worthy of a better cause. The courage of our soldiers, the line officer, regimental brigade and division commanders, was probably never excelled, but they fought at very great disadvantage, and it did seem as though the great army under General Rosecrans was about to be destroyed.

As we emerged from the cedar woods, General Rousseau's division and the troops that had been massed on the left

were concentrated around the ridges overlooking the scene of the morning's battle. Nearly all the artillery in the army was unlimbered around these ridges, and nearly all available forces were under the immediate command of General George H. Thomas. It was a year after this event that he became known as the "Rock of Chickamauga," but he always came to the front in the crisis, and was the man for the hour. With a victorious army sweeping to the rear, it was necessary for him to change front in the face of the foe, but he did it with the coolness and precision of a parade. He quickly posted the troops that were not engaged in line of battle to protect the artillery, that they might check the enemy and give the retreating regiments and brigades time to reform their lines in the rear. General Rousseau, the commander of General Thomas' first division, on his magnificent horse, was a sight to inspire courage in the hearts of the retreating soldiers. An aidecamp suggested to General Rousseau to take a position a little to the rear, but he swung his sword aloft, saying, "I will stand here, right here; I won't budge an inch."

In our retreat through the cedar woods toward the Nashville Pike, the Regiment being, to some extent, disorganized, many of our men became separated from the command, and fortunately so, as it turned out, for a detachment of the Regiment which had so become separated, together with some other regiments, formed on the right of the pike, at a point where there was a gap in our new line, through which the enemy was endeavoring to reach the rear of our line. This detachment of the 78th, with other troops who had strayed from other regiments, charged the advancing enemy, and drove them back into the open field, while our own troops took position behind a rail fence and held the enemy in check until General Rosecrans had perfected his line in the rear. After this was done this detachment rejoined the Regiment on the Nashville Pike.

As soon as the retreating troops had gotten fairly to the rear of the artillery and the line of infantry supporting, a most terrific cannonade began. Shot and shell and solid cannon balls swept trees, fences and columns of men before them like leaves in autumn. Fences and cotton fields were set on fire. It was at this point an ideal battle. In all our army experience we never witnessed anything more terribly grand. The very earth seemed to tremble. But the seemingly overwhelm-



General Jas. S. Negley

ing attack of the enemy had spent its force and he was compelled to fall back. He had failed, for the central position of our army was unmoved. As the old year closed, we knew that we had suffered very great loss, and that we were on the defensive, but we were not discouraged. We had defeated the enemy. In his official report of the action of this day's fight, Colonel Miller says, "During this entire engagement, and in all these terribly appalling circumstances, both officers and men of my command behaved with admirable coolness and bravery. Examples of heroic daring and gallantry were everywhere to be seen, but, where all acted so well it is difficult to make special mention without doing injustice." The first name he does mention was the name of the commander of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He adds, "too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men. The losses in my brigade killed and wounded in action, amounted to over 500 men." The meaning of these figures is evident when it is known that our brigade went into action with only 2,105 men. We were glad when the sun went down and darkness put an end to the conflict, and the thought of renewing the conflict with the beginning of another day did not drive away "tired nature's sweet restorer."

New Year's Eve, A. D., 1863, on Stone River battle field, was cold and disagreeable, and no words can describe the mortal agony of that night. Between the picket lines of the two armies lay hundreds of wounded men, away from home and friends, and with no one to minister to them as they passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. The last day of the old year was to many a brave young soldier the last day of mortal life, and, whether we look on the Union soldier or on the Confederate, the scene was unspeakably sad. As we lay in line of battle we realized as we never had done before that war's burdens could not be measured in dollars and cents. No man could be hired with money to face the dangers or endure the hardships of a great battle, and no man could be paid in money for such services. If we would know the horrors of war we must look on the expiring agony of these true and brave young men, and on the broken hearts at home.

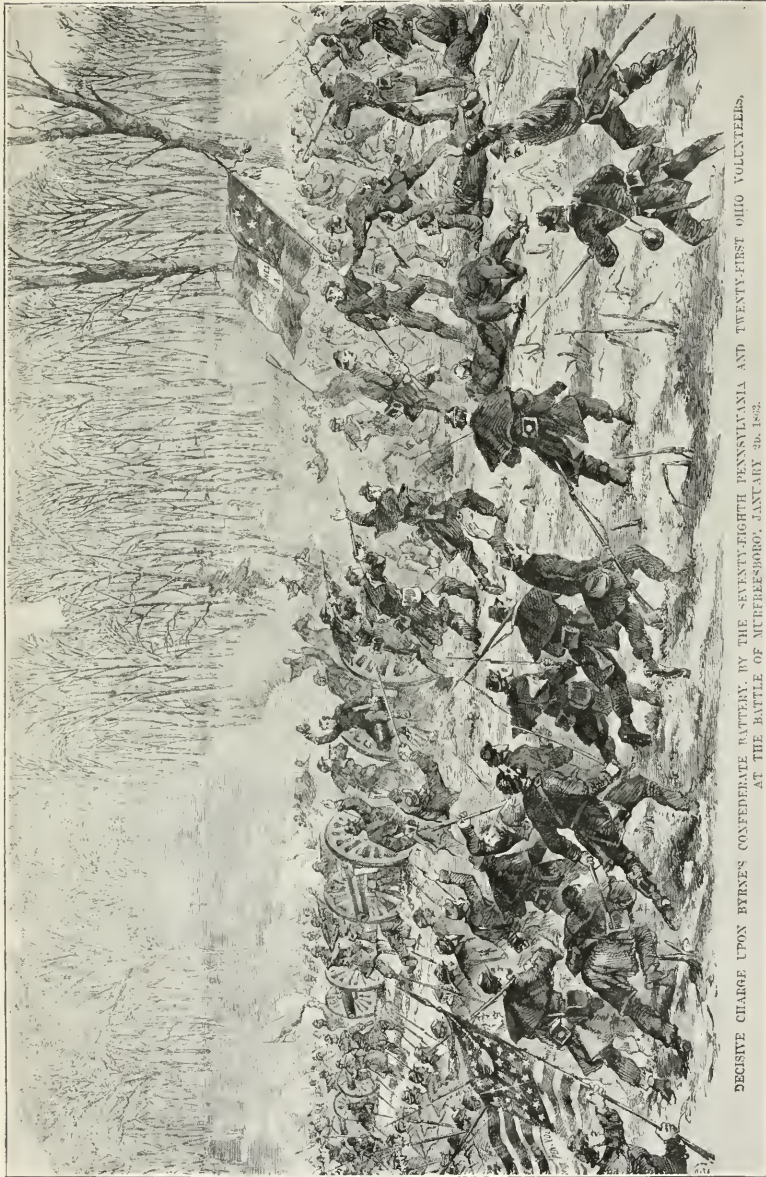
During that eventful day our own Army had suffered a very heavy loss. Several thousand men had been seriously wounded, and probably more than a thousand had been in-

stantly killed. The commander of our own brigade, General Miller, was wounded in the neck but did not leave the field. General Rosecrans, the Commander of the Army, had not been wounded, but his military cloak was red with the blood of his gallant chief of staff, General Garresche, who had been beheaded by a cannon ball when he was only a few feet from his Commander.

During the night General Rosecrans held a Council of War in a dismal little log cabin on the battle field. We learned afterwards that a majority of the officers present at this Council favored falling back to a better position, and it is said that General Rosecrans was in favor of retreating to Nashville, while General Crittenden was opposed to retreating, and General Thomas only said, "This Army cannot retreat." This remark of General Thomas expressed the whole truth most tersely. The Army could fight better than it could retreat. No camp fires could be lighted, and we need hardly say that it was a desperately dismal night for both officers and men—it was not an ideal New Year's Eve, though it snowed a little during the night.

New Year's Day dawned clear and crisp. We expected an attack by the enemy in the early morning; but, as the day grew older and only an occasional shot was heard from some battery, we began to suspect that General Bragg's Army had suffered as severely as our own, and that it was in no condition to attack us. This conviction was very satisfactory, and the general sentiment of the men seemed to be in favor of letting well enough alone. We were not impatient to reach Murfreesboro. Had General Rosecrans' Army been in condition to make an attack we could probably have driven the Confederates out from Murfreesboro that day, but neither army was prepared to attack the other.

During the day, stragglers from the ranks came in rapidly, and the regiments were filled up. The position of the troops was changed somewhat, but each army seemed waiting to see what the other was about to do. Rations were distributed as far as possible, but in many cases the commissary trains had been either delayed or destroyed by the enemy's cavalry. The cracker supply having been cut off, it was necessary to distribute flour instead of crackers. Each man in the Regiment drew a certain quantity of flour, and the facilities for turning this into bread or anything edible were exceedingly primitive.



DECISIVE CHARGE UPON BYRNES CONFEDERATE BATTERY, BY THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA AND TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
AT THE BATTLE OF MCFEESSBORO, JANUARY 30, 1862.

Charge of the 78th Regiment at the Battle of Stone River

On the afternoon of the first and forenoon of the second, going through the lines of the 78th Regiment, you might have seen soldiers making dough of flour, water and salt, and baking it on a stone laid on hot coals. As the sun went down on the evening of the first, the wounded, having been cared for as far as possible, the soldiers went to sleep again on the battlefield in comparative comfort and in good spirits.

The morning of January 2nd found General Negley's division assigned to a position to support the right of General McCook's corps. We remained in this position till 1 P. M., but while we were trying to turn flour, water and salt into digestible food we were ordered to support General Crittenden's corps, on the left wing of the Army, and took position in an open field to the left and in the rear of batteries on the left of the railroad, near the bank of Stone River. On our left the river flowed directly northward, but about half a mile in front there was a bend so that in our front it flowed directly eastward, and part of General Crittenden's corps had crossed the river and were in line of battle extending to the river a little north of where the river began to flow northward. The position can be easily understood by reference to the diagram of the plan of battle on another page. A bluff overlooking the river concealed us from the enemy, and we had an impression by this time that General Rosecrans was massing his troops on his left in order to attack the right wing of the enemy. It was developed afterwards that General Bragg was massing his troops on his right to attack our left. The condition, therefore, was in some respects the reverse of what it had been in Wednesday's battle; then General Bragg had massed his troops against our weakest point and found us unprepared, whereas, on Friday, he massed his forces where we were best prepared to meet him.

The private soldier in a volunteer army like our own differs in many respects from the private soldier in the armies of other nations. By thorough discipline he becomes a part of a machine, and he obeys orders, but he does not refrain from thinking nor cease to exercise his intelligence, and he very frequently is disheartened because the orders are not in accord with his judgment. On the other hand, when he

thinks his commander is making a wise disposition of his forces, his courage is greatly stimulated. We had evidence of this in Friday's battle. We had been driven in great confusion on Wednesday by the attack of the enemy, but the recollection of that day did not in the least interfere with our confidence that we should be victorious on Friday, because, when the attack was made on Friday, we had evidence, satisfactory to us, that the enemy was attacking our strongest position. We felt that, however it might issue, no mistake had been made by our commander.

About four o'clock a furious charge was made on Van Cleve's division on the south side of the river, not far from where the river turns eastward at nearly a right angle. When this attack was made the 78th Regiment was lying back of the crest of the hill overlooking Van Cleve's position, and our artillery was on our right and in our front a little nearer the crest of the hill. When the enemy attacked Van Cleve, their batteries opened a very heavy fire on us to which our batteries replied. Shells, solid shot and grape shot were flying thick, but we were comparatively safe, being protected by the crest of the hill. My personal recollection of this position and of what took place is still very distinct. General Negley rode along our lines, and being cheered by his troops, said in reply, "Boys, you will now have an opportunity to pay them back for what they did on Wednesday." These words of the General, in whom we all had the greatest confidence, inspired the soldiers with courage and enthusiasm in the crisis of the battle. The final issue depended on what Negley's command would do within the next fifteen minutes. General Van Cleve's division had been driven back into the bend of the river, and some had been compelled to retreat across the river, passing through our line as we lay behind the crest of the hill. Just at this critical moment, another regiment (I believe the 99th Ohio), of a different brigade, was ordered forward, marched to the crest of the hill in good order, fired one volley and retired. Why the regiment retired we never knew. Just as this moment, also, our batteries had exhausted their ammunition and, limbering, galloped to the rear. Then our Regiment, being the first in General Miller's brigade, was ordered forward. Shot and shell and minie balls were flying very thick when we reached the crest of the hill, but we opened fire at once and were followed by other regiments of our brigade. Only a

few moments had elapsed when the shout went up, "They are retreating! They are retreating!" Without any command from any person, so far as I know, led by the soldierly instinct that sometimes sees better than generals can plan, men and officers moved forward in double quick, crossed the river and drove the enemy before them. Then began what came as near being a hand to hand fight as we had ever witnessed up to this time. In crossing the river, the lines of the different regiments were thrown into great confusion, but General Miller, our Brigade Commander, in his official report, says, "A tolerable line was kept on the colors of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, etc., the men moved forward with spirit and determination." During all this time the enemy's batteries were posted on an eminence in a field to our front, but when this charge was made their infantry retreated in great disorder leaving the ground covered with the dead and wounded. When we were about 150 yards from the battery, General Miller ordered the 78th Regiment to charge, and the command was instantly obeyed, the 19th Illinois, 69th Ohio and other regiments joining with us. We captured a battery of four guns, two of them being secured by our Regiment. We captured, also the colors of the 26th Tennessee Infantry. The captured flag was seized, I believe, at the same time by Private Davis of Company I and Private Hughes of Company B. The picture on another page, entitled "The Charge of the 78th Regiment," is reproduced and condensed from a picture that appeared just after the battle in Frank Leslie's Magazine. The boy who is represented astride one of the captured guns was James Thorne, a lad about sixteen years old, a member of Company A and a native of Tennessee. As he sat on the captured cannon and patted it lovingly, he called out to the commander of his company, "Here it is, Captain."

Speaking of this charge, Bates' History of the Regiment says, "The fury of the conflict now threatened mutual annihilation, but Stanley and Miller with the 19th Illinois and the 21st and 74th Ohio, the 78th Pennsylvania, 11th Michigan and 37th Indiana, charged simultaneously, and drove the enemy rapidly before them, capturing a battery and taking the colors of the 26th Tennessee, the color sergeant being killed with a bayonet. The banner is the trophy of the 78th Pennsylvania." It is true that this charge was participated in by all the regiments of Negley's division, but, it should also be remembered that the charge was led by the 78th Pennsylvania,

and that the soldiers of the 78th are entitled to the credit of inspiring courage in others as well as acting for themselves.

When we reached the ridge running parallel with the river before it begins to go northward, it was about sunset. The whole Confederate line had fallen back, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands. Our lines were greatly broken, and although the men were recklessly enthusiastic, we were not in good condition to either charge the enemy or resist a charge. As darkness settled down on the Army other troops were sent to take our places, and we withdrew across the river to our former position. We had lost heavily in killed and wounded, but not so heavily as on Wednesday. The Confederates had not only failed in their attack on our left wing but had been driven from the field in great confusion and with great loss. It is said that General Bragg lost 2,000 men in forty minutes that afternoon.

We were in line of battle all the next day but no attack was made by either army. It soon became evident that the captured points were the key to the enemy's position, for, on the night of the 3rd, he retreated from Murfreesboro, leaving many wounded in our hands.

Thus ended the great battle of Stone River. According to the official report of General Rosecrans, we fought the battle with 37,977 infantry, 2,223 artillery, 3,200 cavalry, making a total of 43,400 men. If we include the forces that moved on the enemy, and were detailed to guard wagon-trains and hold other points in our rear, we had about 47,000 men. We lost in killed 1,533 men, wounded 8,778, about twenty per cent. of the entire forces engaged. This, we believe, is the highest percentage of killed and wounded that occurred in any battle of the war. General Rosecrans estimated the enemy's forces at 62,490, and their loss at 14,560. General Bragg's official report makes his loss about 11,000. He left some 2,000 wounded in our hands. The whole number of prisoners captured by us was 3,694, and the whole number captured by the enemy was put down at 2,800. According to official reports the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment began the battle with 540 men. The loss in killed and wounded was 149, and in prisoners thirty-nine. The loss in killed and wounded was twenty-eight per cent. of the number with which we went into the battle.

Through some error Colonel Sirwell's official report of this battle was not published in the official records of the War

of the Rebellion, and we did not have access to it when writing this sketch, but it has been discovered since and is published in the appendix. Colonel Miller's report of the part taken by our brigade mentions the 78th Regiment several times with commendation. We have quoted elsewhere his commendation of our coolness and courage on Wednesday; and speaking of the charge on the right wing of the enemy on Friday evening, he says, "The colors of the 78th Pennsylvania, and I think the 19th Illinois, were the first to cross the river. The men followed in as good order as possible." In another part of the report he says, "The colors of the 26th Tennessee at the time of the charge were near the battery and were taken by men of the 78th Pennsylvania and brought to the rear."

In this, our first great battle, we learned some things that we could hardly have learned elsewhere. First, we learned to have greater respect for the bravery and courage of our enemies. Second, from the commander of the army down to the private soldier, there was a complete readjustment of our judgments of each other. Many who had up to this time been recognized as leaders were now given a lower place while many others came to be recognized as the real leaders. We discovered that the quiet, thoughtful and conscientious men were the men to be depended on in the crisis of a battle, and these were the men that came to the front. From this time onward General Thomas was the most highly esteemed and most thoroughly trusted officer in our Army. It was nearly a year after this time that he came to be called the "Rock of Chickamauga," but he was recognized by the average soldier as the rock of Stone River. The night of conflict brought out this bright star, and his light has never been dimmed. It would not be possible today to convince any old soldier of his command that he was not one of the very best generals in our Army.

One needs to witness a great battle in order to form a fair estimate of the relative courage of commanding officers and their soldiers. Private soldiers, line and field officers have to face greater physical dangers than are faced by the commanding officers of the army, and the courage to perform their duty faithfully is of as high an order as the courage of the commanding officer. Commanding officers have the consciousness that the eyes of the nation and of the world are upon them, they know that to falter is to bring disgrace, while to do their whole duty is to write their names high on the scroll of

fame. The private soldier rarely has such stimulant to courage. He simply does his duty from a conviction of duty; when he faces death he knows that, if he escape, his name will not become the synonym of bravery, and that, if he be killed, he will only be one amongst a thousand, and that he may fill an unknown grave. General Porter, in his excellent sketch, entitled "Campaigning with Grant," tells with pardonable pride how, on different occasions he received promotion on account of special acts of bravery. It was his good fortune to act in the presence of the commanding General of the Army. Had the commanding general seen as distinctly the acts of each individual, private soldier there would have been thousands of promotions for just as good reasons; but, when the private soldiers and line officers faced the greatest dangers, they were not usually under the eye of the commander of the army.

Our Government can never pay its debt to the soldiers and line officers who fought its battles. We hear a great deal said about the amount of money it costs the United States Government to pay pensions to its soldiers, and we would not encourage the giving of pensions to those who have not by actual service fairly earned them, but we risk the assertion that there is not a man in the United States worth \$100,000. who, if compelled to either make his check for \$75,000 for the support of the war, or go as a private soldier into a battle like the Battle of Stone River, would not promptly make out his check. If the matter of honor and consciousness of duty could be eliminated, we are confident that most men would give all their worldly goods rather than go into a great battle. Dollars and cents do not have any value at such a time. The average soldier at the Battle of Stone River faced death courageously because he was a conscientious, manly man. His patriotism had made him a soldier; his sense of honor and his conscience constrained him to do his whole duty in the crisis of the battle and he faced death courageously, if not fearlessly. Every true soldier, whether he serve in the regular army or in the volunteer army, deserves the Nation's gratitude and is entitled to the esteem of all good men.

The Battle of Stone River has not been given as prominent a place in the history of our Civil War as its importance merits. Before this battle took place the outlook for our country was very dark and threatening. Our armies had gained no signal victories for many months, and there was very great danger that some of the Nations of Europe would

recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that it would be impossible for us to maintain our blockade. Had General Rosecrans' Army been defeated at the Battle of Stone River, and compelled to retire to Nashville, it would not only have prolonged the War, but would have greatly increased our danger of becoming involved in conflicts with foreign countries.

At a joint meeting of Union and Confederate veterans, held in a tent at Chattanooga on the 19th of September, 1889, Ex-Governor Marks of Tennessee declared that the general results of the summer and fall campaign of 1862 were disastrous to the Federal armies, and he adds, "The result of those campaigns had the effect of bringing more than one of the foreign countries to a serious consideration of the question of recognizing the Confederacy. It had the further effect of so alarming the people of the States of the Mississippi Valley as to the final result of the War that they were considering whether the time had not come for them to surrender the Union and secure the free navigation of the Mississippi. . . . The Federal Government saw its dangers; and, to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy and the revolting of the States of the Mississippi, it determined to press the winter campaign from Virginia to Vicksburg. Governor Marks goes on to say that on the 30th of December General Rosecrans formed his line of battle in front of Murfreesboro, and, he adds, "Up to that hour every battle fought in that winter campaign to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy and to prevent the revolting of the Mississippi Valley had resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Federal Armies. Events had made Murfreesboro the hinge upon which the fortunes of the Confederacy must turn. That battle, won by the Confederates, the paper blockade would be torn to tatters and the independence of the Confederates assured." Governor Marks goes on to say that the Federal Army at Stone River was defeated until the battle of Friday afternoon, when, he says, "On that field the genius of Rosecrans turned the paper blockade into one of adamant and doomed the Confederates to fight on to the end in hunger and rags, without pay and without the appliances of war."

Making all due allowances for oratorical license and exaggeration, as well as for the prejudice of the speaker, it must be confessed that the Battle of Stone River marked a crisis in the history of our Civil War, and was one of the most important battles of the War. It is possible that both the Confed-

erate and Federal Armies have fought with greater desperation than at Stone River; it is safe to assert, however, that no two armies ever fought better. It was in the crisis of this battle that the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment distinguished itself, and it should not be forgotten by the friends and descendants of this Regiment, that, on Friday afternoon, at a crisis in the history of a battle that was fought at a crisis in our National history, the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment led the charge that turned the tide of battle and brought victory to the Union arms. There should be a monument to the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment erected on the bluff overlooking the scene of Friday evening's battle on the 2nd of January, 1863.

Saturday, the 3rd of January, was spent on the battle field reorganizing the troops and rearranging the lines of battle. During a rain storm about dusk on Saturday evening the enemy made a last vicious charge on our lines, but were easily repulsed, and we discovered afterwards that it was only a feint to cover their retreat. General Rosecrans had such regard for the Sabbath that he would not attack the enemy on that day, and, not being attacked by the enemy, we devoted the day to the burial of our dead.

IX.

Provost Guards of Murfreesboro

General Bragg's Army retreated from Murfreesboro on the night of the 4th of January, and on the morning of the 5th the Union Army took possession of the town. By general order of General Rosecrans, the 78th Pennsylvania was the first infantry regiment to enter the town, and we were made provost guards. General Rosecrans and General George H. Thomas both established their headquarters in the town. The next three and a half months were spent in provost duties with occasional foraging expeditions and a march to Nashville to exchange regimental arms. The soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania have very pleasant recollections of their stay in Murfreesboro. General Bragg's hasty retreat showed that he would not be prepared to attack our Army for some time, and we were comparatively free from any sense of danger from that source. Our association with the people of Murfreesboro was not as free and neighbor-like as they had been during the

previous summer when we mingled with the people of Columbia, Pulaski and other points. The great battle that preceded our entrance into the town led the people of the town to stand in awe of us.

While in Murfreesboro the Army was organized into three corps, the 14th, under General Thomas, the 20th, under McCook, and the 21st, under General Crittenden. The 78th Pennsylvania was assigned to the 3rd brigade of the 2nd division of the 14th corps with Colonel Miller as brigade commander, and General Negley as commander of the division. The changes made were changes in name rather than in organization, but the Army of the Cumberland came to be known from this time onward as comprising the 14th, 20th and 21st Corps.

General James S. Negley received special commendation for the part he had taken in this battle and was commissioned a Major General. The soldiers who fought under him in this battle regarded this as a well merited honor; and it can be said that our experiences and observations in the battle gave to the officers and soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment a greater degree of mutual sympathy and respect than had existed up to this time.

While in Murfreesboro we saw the first specimen of the great work that the Christian people of the North were destined to do for the colored people who were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. We had a young colored man named Dudley for our cook. Like many of the young people who were throwing off the shackles of slavery, he believed that knowledge was power, and that it was necessary for him to get an education. He was extremely pious, and believed that if he were able to read the Bible he might become a preacher. In the evening, sitting beside the camp fire with his spelling book and New Testament, he seemed the very personification of patience and perseverance, as he struggled with this elementary part of his education. He made slow but fair progress and was soon able to read. He did not carry out his purpose to become a preacher, but he did become one of the most prominent colored dentists in the City of Nashville, and became thoroughly trusted by all who knew him, whether white or black.

On the 21st of April the Regiment was relieved from provost duty in the town of Murfreesboro by the 37th Michigan and removed to Camp Sill in the neighborhood of the

town. The weather was very pleasant during this season, and the camp was made as neat and comfortable as possible. The time for the next two months was devoted to picket duty, regimental and brigade drill, with occasional expeditions for reconnoitering purposes. Our experience during these two months were not sufficiently exciting to impress themselves very definitely on our memories. We find in different diaries and in the Morning Report Books of some of the companies such records as the following, "May 1st, the brigade was out five miles from town on a reconnoissance, returned to camp in the evening." The monotony is indicated by such records as, "The Regiment on picket duty." "Relieved and returned to camp." "On brigade drill." or "On division drill," etc. We also find special mention of pay day.

It might not be amiss at this point to make a little record showing how the soldiers used their money. The pay of private soldiers was only thirteen dollars a month, afterwards increased to seventeen dollars, and they were usually paid for from two to four months at a time. Arrangements were made by which they could send as much of this money as they desired home to their friends; and it would be safe to assert that a great majority of the private soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania sent home to their families and friends not less than two-thirds of all the money they received each pay day. It must be confessed, however, that a few could hardly be restrained from gambling, and some of them succeeded in getting rid of all the money they received in a few hours at cards or in a game called "chuckaluck." Others spent their money very freely at the sutler's, paying exorbitant prices for things that did them no good.

X.

The Tullahoma Campaign

When General Bragg retreated from Murfreesboro he selected a strong position, distributing his infantry from Shelbyville to Wartrace. His cavalry was posted at McMinnville, on his right, and was thrown out as far as Guy Gap. Tullahoma was his depot of supplies. A glance at the map will show that he was directly between our Army and Chattanooga.

For a year or more some of our ablest generals had regarded Chattanooga as the strategic key to the Southern Confederacy. The theory that Vicksburg was the key to the Confederacy was based on a wrong impression with regard to the importance of opening that great waterway, the Mississippi River. Before the time of railroads, Vicksburg would probably have been the key, but it is doubtful whether the sacrifices made for the capture of Vicksburg were wisely made, since railroads are more important than rivers. If Vicksburg had been left in the hands of the Confederates and Chattanooga seized, Vicksburg would probably have been evacuated. The Confederate Government perceived the strategic importance of Chattanooga before the United States Government did, but the Confederates felt secure in the possession of that stronghold, since its position seemed practically impregnable.

It was while our Army was in Murfreesboro that the Chattanooga campaign was matured by General Rosecrans, General Thomas and others. By way of preparation, Murfreesboro was fortified and supplies were accumulated. General Rosecrans perceived the weak point in his army at this time. His cavalry contingent was not strong enough to protect his line of communication and harass that of the enemy. Had his cavalry force been doubled and his infantry force lessened to that extent his army would have been better fitted for this great military movement. Very few of the officers and soldiers who took part in this campaign had any adequate idea of the ultimate scope and aim of the different movements, for General Bragg had not yet retreated to Chattanooga, and the average soldier thought more of General Bragg's Army than of strategic positions.

Early in June General Rosecrans concentrated the three corps of Generals Thomas, McCook and Crittenden on the enemy's right, and, in order to conceal his purpose, made an attack with his cavalry forces on the enemy's left. He discovered however, that he could only succeed by a great sacrifice of life; he saw, also, that if the enemy were defeated he would have an open way for retreat. He, therefore, determined on a flank movement. On the 24th of June McCook advanced toward Liberty Gap, where, after some skirmishing, the Confederates, finding themselves flanked, fell back, and our forces took possession of the Gap. General Thomas' command, with Reynolds' division in advance, followed by Rousseau's and Negley's divisions, marched out on the Manchester Turnpike,

where Colonel Wilder's mounted infantry drove the Confederates from Hoover's Gap, and this Gap was occupied by General Reynolds' command. General Crittenden moved from Murfreesboro to Bradysville and General Granger from Salem to Christiana, Generals Stanley, Granger, Mitchell and Negley concentrated at Christiana, expecting to move on the enemy's right flank.

On the 21st of June Colonel Sirwell assumed command of the third brigade, second division of the 14th Army Corps, and the command of the 78th Pennsylvania devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley. On the 24th of June the campaign commenced.

We have very meager information in regard to the movements of the Regiment in this brief but brilliant campaign. On the 24th we marched fifteen miles in the direction of Tullahoma, and bivouacked for the night. On the 25th, a very rainy day, we marched four or five miles, bivouacking on a farm to the left of the road. During that evening General Rousseau's division moved to the front, and there was brisk skirmishing to the front and right near Hoover's Gap. On the 27th we marched at six o'clock, and, leaving the pike to our left, proceeded about two miles when we changed our direction to the left and, facing southward, came to the pike about four miles from where we had bivouacked the night before. After resting a short time we marched to Manchester, a distance of eight miles. On the 28th we moved farther to the right. Rain continued from day to day, and on the 29th there was a thunder storm with very heavy rain. At 12 o'clock we moved out on the Winchester Road. The rain continued all afternoon. The roads were in a terrible condition, and we marched through the woods most of the way in order to avoid the mud. It was nearly impossible to haul the artillery on account of the mud, and a new road was cut through the woods for nearly every separate gun. Our Regiment was on picket duty that night about four miles north of Tullahoma. On the morning of the 30th the Regiment moved forward and rejoined the division, and rested until 12 o'clock the next day.

At 12 o'clock on the first of July we moved forward. Beatty's brigade of Negley's Division formed the advance of the column, and was supported by the second brigade, under command of Colonel Stoughton. The Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Sirwell, was in reserve. When we were

about one mile from camp, brisk skirmishing began, followed by the roar of artillery, when the brigade was ordered forward through the mud on double quick time. Company A was thrown out as skirmishers to guard against flank attack by the enemy. We marched in this way about three miles, and as we bivouacked for the night, there was heavy skirmishing to our right and front. On the second we moved our camp one mile, and rested for the day and night within two miles of Elk River. On the morning of the third we moved about eight o'clock, crossed Elk River, and, forming in double column, marched three miles, bivouacking for the night in a wheatfield, near a point where the cavalry had fought the day before, and where twelve of the enemy had been left dead on the field. On the 4th of July we left camp at 11 A. M., and bivouacked at the foot of a mountain, having marched six miles. When the soldiers heard the salute fired for our National Holiday, they thought that the battle was on once more.

All the different records of our movements during these ten days tell of the rain and mud with which we had to contend. The remarks in the Morning Report Books of some of the companies read as follows, "Mud! mud! rain! rain! rain! rain! On the 5th of July we pitched our tents in the neighborhood of Decherd and called it Camp Decherd.

The sketch of the different parts of the Army, preceding this sketch of the movements of our own Regiment will enable our readers to understand our part in the Tullahoma Campaign. It is only necessary to add that General Bragg seemed to be under the impression that our Army could only advance by Liberty Gap, and made a desperate effort to dislodge General Johnson, which was repulsed when the enemy abandoned the field with heavy loss. The movement of our Army put the Confederate Commander in such a position that he was compelled to either fall back on Chattanooga or fight, not in the position that he had chosen, but in the position that was chosen for him by General Rosecrans. When he discovered the situation, he decided to retreat, and it seems probable that only the heavy rains which interfered more with the movements of our Army than with those of the Confederates, prevented the destruction of General Bragg's Army.

This Tullahoma Campaign was a great success for the Union Army. With a loss of less than one hundred killed and less than 500 wounded, the enemy had been dislodged from a very strong position, and he left in our hands nearly

2,000 prisoners, eight pieces of field artillery and three rifled siege guns. He also lost very heavily in the destruction of supplies and war materials. At the close of the campaign our Army advanced to the northern base of the Cumberland Mountains and there halted to make further preparations for the campaign south of the Tennessee River. We now held possession of the region extending from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport, Alabama, and the next two months were spent in preparing for the movement that was to put us in possession of Chattanooga, the key to the Confederacy.

Lieut. Col. Blakeley says, "The Tullahoma Campaign really gave us the hardest marching in our military experience. The mud was deep and tough. The transportation could not keep up and was left far in the rear. Indeed our losses from fatigue, exhaustion and sickness in that campaign cost us more men than any battle we had outside of the Stone River. As we approached Manchester, we were double quicked and forced against all apparent necessity, and coming to an open pasture field long after dark we were halted and lay there for the night. In the morning the sun rose, beautiful and bright, but the men of the 78th lay prone upon the ground as they had dropped upon it the evening before. Indeed at the 'halt! rest at will!' all fell to the ground together and lay there in deep sleep until morning. The early sun shone upon their faces, not a man stirred, all were still as death, their upturned faces gave no sign of life. Oh what a perfect picture of perfect boyhood and manhood in the sweet sleep of exhaustion. But lo, the bugle calls, in an instant all are up, the little fires are ablaze, the rails of convenient fences furnished the fuel; the tin cups are on them, and with a tinful of softened hard-tack in coffee the brave boys are again on the march sipping their coffee, and ready for another days race after the retreating enemy. Our corps had the center, fought the enemy through and out of Hoovers Gap of the Duck River Mountains. McCook carried Belle Buckle on our right and Crittenden carried Liberty Gap on our left, and away we went after the Johnnies, down the Silver Creek Valley, and over to Tullahoma, and as the enemy was scrambling across rivers and mountains to get across the Tennessee, on July 4, 1863, our batteries saluted them with round after round in honor of the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and our Tullahoma Campaign ended in a victory equally glorious for the Army of the Cumberland. The 78th crossed and recrossed the Silver Creek Valley six times in one day and near the evening when

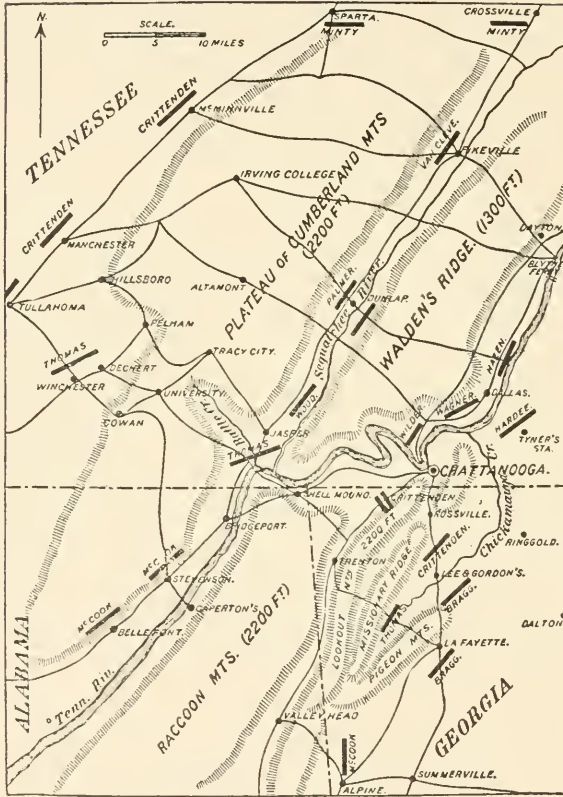
ordered to cross again Col. Blakeley begged for a modification of the order to take three companies to the other side of the Valley and give the balance some rest, this was acceded to and Capt. Elwood with three companies crossed to the other side of the Valley and next day was personally complimented by General Thomas for his selection of position."

In August, 1863, Captains Hosey, Elwood and McCann were detailed for special duty and were ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., to organize the men who had been drafted for military service. When these three officers arrived at Pittsburg they were ordered to report at Camp Copeland, near Pittsburg. Captain Elwood relieved Captain Forney as Captain of Company A of the permanent guards, and held that position until the muster out of the 78th Regiment. In addition to his duties with that company he also escorted troops from camp to different departments of the army. In November, 1863, he took four hundred men to Charleston, South Carolina, and thence to Hilton Head, returning on the Government transport "Fulton." Captain Elwood was in command of the troops on board this ship when, at daybreak, off the coast of North Carolina, they discovered a blockade runner and gave chase. About half an hour before sundown they came within range of the vessel, and by sending a cannon ball through her rigging compelled her to surrender. The name of the vessel was the "Margaret and Jessie" of Charleston, South Carolina. They took their prize into New York, and were saluted by the vessels of the Russian Navy lying in the harbor. The commander of the Russian fleet visited our transport and heartily greeted and congratulated Captain Elwood.

XI.

Chickamauga Campaign

It required more than a quarter of a century to enable the American people to reach any adequate idea of the importance of the Chickamauga Campaign in the War of the Rebellion. It has, however, at last come to be regarded as second in importance to no other campaign in our Civil War. It seems strange now that its pivotal importance was not at once recognized by military men. The military leaders of the South and the President of the Southern Confederacy regarded it as a very important point, but, at the same time, they



The Campaign for Chattanooga

considered it a kind of Gibraltar and did not fear its capture. In order to give our readers an intelligent view of the part taken in this campaign by the 78th Pennsylvania, it will be necessary for us to devote considerable space to a description of the movements of different parts of the Army. It will be necessary, too, to give some description of Chattanooga in its relation to Chickamauga battle field.

Chattanooga, as is well known, is situated on the southeastern plateau of the Tennessee River just where Chickamauga Creek flows into the Tennessee River, at the base of Lookout Mountain. Any attempt to take it by direct assault from the opposite side of the river would have been reckoned madness. Between it and Rosecrans' Army, lying at Tullahoma, Manchester, McMinnville and Winchester, lay the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains, 2,200 feet high, the Sequatchee Valley and Sequatchee River and Walden's Ridge 1,300 feet high. Had General Rosecrans succeeded in crossing these mountains directly in front of Chattanooga, it would have been impossible for him to have captured the place by direct attack so long as it was defended by a strong force of the enemy. It was necessary for him, therefore, to move either on the right or left flank of the enemy, so as to interfere with his communications and capture the town by siege. To move on the enemy's right flank would have been to cross the Cumberland plateau, Walden's Ridge and the Tennessee River; while to move on the left flank of the enemy required the crossing, at a lower point, of the Cumberland Plateau, the Tennessee River, Raccoon Mountains and Lookout Mountain, about 2,200 feet high. For General Rosecrans to do either of these seemed an impossibility so long as he was confronted by the Confederate Army occupying Chattanooga. Any attempt to capture Chattanooga at this time, seemed to the Confederates madness. General Bragg is reported as grumbling because other commanders were permitted to lead their armies into the field, where they had opportunities to distinguish themselves, while he was left to occupy an impregnable fortress. Jefferson Davis is represented as saying with regard to the suggestion that General Rosecrans might attempt to capture this stronghold, "Let the fool beat his head against the granite rocks of Chattanooga; he will find it quite another thing from Duck River." Had General Rosecrans been given as many men for this campaign, compared with the forces of General Bragg, as were given to Generals Grant and Sherman for the

capture of Vicksburg, compared with Pemberton's army, his undertaking would not have seemed so tremendous; but, while he knew that his army was larger and stronger than General Bragg's army when the campaign began, it still seemed to him absolutely necessary, in order to his success, that he should deceive General Bragg in regard to his movements and do the thing that General Bragg least suspected. If he would attempt to flank, by moving on the left wing of the enemy, it would be necessary for him to lead General Bragg to believe that he was moving on the right; or if he moved on the right, he must lead General Bragg to expect an attack on the left. I think we shall see, in the progress of this sketch, that he was most successful in his attempt to mislead the enemy until the campaign was far on the way.

The Commander of the Union Army wisely concluded to not attempt to cross the Cumberland Mountains, the Sequatchee Valley, Walden's Ridge and the Tennessee River above Chattanooga. We are confident, now, that if he had done so, his undertaking would have proved a failure. He did undertake, however, to lead the Confederate Commander to believe that this was his purpose, while he moved on the left flank of the enemy, crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport and at Caperton's Ferry, and then crossing Lookout Mountain from twenty to forty miles south of Chattanooga over into the Valley of the Chickamauga. In order to understand these movements it will be necessary for the reader to look at the map. He will see that the Tennessee River flows in a general south-westerly direction, while Lookout Mountain extends nearly directly north and south, so that, after crossing the Tennessee River, it was necessary to cross Raccoon and Lookout Mountains.

In the latter part of August the movements to secure Chattanooga began. General Crittenden left his camp at Manchester and Hillsboro, and, crossing the Cumberland Mountains, occupied the Sequatchee Valley where he built extensive camp fires and sought to convey the impression that General Rosecrans's whole army was moving in that direction. He then crossed Walden's Ridge, and Wilder's brigade appeared in the valley above Chattanooga, where they began building boats as though they were about to cross the river at that point. The Confederate Commander made arrangements to meet the expected attack, and we have convincing evidence

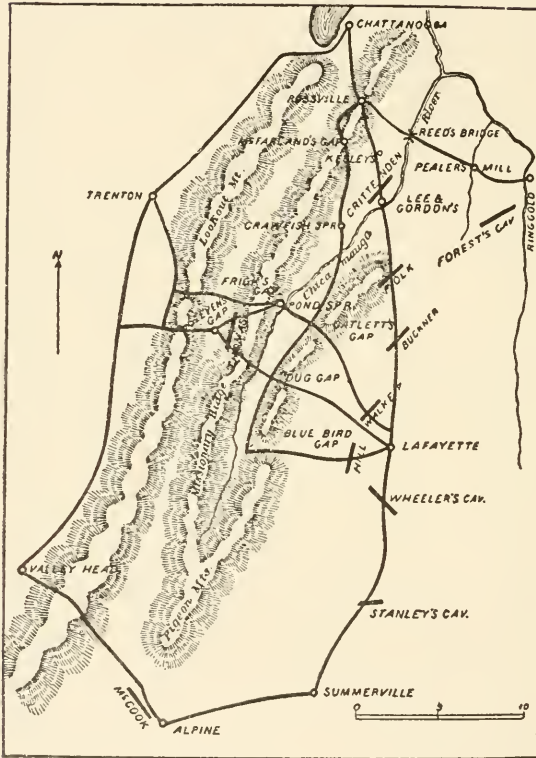
that the Commander of the Union forces had succeeded in deluding him into the belief that the Union Army would cross the river above Chattanooga. In the meantime General McCook's corps and General Thomas' corps kept under cover as much as possible while they moved in the direction of Bridgeport and Caperton's Ferry on the Tennessee River below Chattanooga. A pontoon and trestle bridge was thrown across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport where a part of General Thomas' corps crossed. The boats for the pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry were brought with the train and were kept concealed while a road was cut for their transportation through the woods. About the 29th of August these fifty boats, each capable of carrying fifty men, were brought out of the woods, carried rapidly across an open field, quickly launched and, being filled with men, were towed to the opposite side of the river. The Confederate pickets were driven away, the bridge rapidly constructed and General McCook's corps passed over it to the south side of the Tennessee River. As soon as these two corps had crossed the river, General Crittenden marched rapidly down the Sequatchee Valley to join them taking position on the left, and, marching around the point of Lookout Mountain, he occupied Chattanooga.

By the 4th of September General Rosecrank's entire army was south of the Tennessee River, and two corps were on their way across the Raccoon Mountains. On the 7th of September General Thomas began the ascent of Lookout Mountain, twenty-six miles south of Chattanooga, and on the same day General McCook started across Lookout Mountain about forty miles south of Chattanooga. By the 8th General Thomas' corps was descending from Steven's and Frick's Gap, and General McCook's corps was going down the mountain toward Alpine, while General Crittenden had pushed part of his command along the mountain trails until they were in sight of Chattanooga and discovered that General Bragg's Army had retreated from the town.

XII.

Crossing Lookout Mountain into Chickamauga Valley

Affairs were now in such a condition as to completely mislead those who did not thoroughly understand the situation. Reports were sent abroad that General Bragg had retreated



McLemore's Cove

from Chattanooga and that our forces were entering the town. The impression prevailed that a great victory had been gained, whereas it was the most critical time in the history of the campaign. Up to this point the Commander of the Confederate forces had been outgeneralled, having been deceived in regard to the real movements of General Rosecrans' Army. The strategy which had compelled the evacuation of Chattanooga was consummate. The forces, sent by General Rosecrans first to Pikeville and afterwards directly towards Chattanooga had effectually covered the movement of the Army towards General Bragg's communication with Georgia, and at the same time was threatening his communications with Knoxville and the forces holding East Tennessee, so that General Buckner's Army had been withdrawn, and General Burnside had been given easy possession of that region. The only effect of this strategy which had been unfavorable to the ultimate success of General Rosecrans was the re-enforcement of General Bragg's Army by the addition of General Buckner's command. To gain possession of Chattanooga the strategy was perfect, but for immediate offensive operations south from that point it was radically defective.

When General Bragg evacuated Chattanooga and General Crittenden moved into the town, it would have been a comparatively easy matter for General Rosecrans to have recalled the corps of General Thomas and General McCook. Had they marched down Lookout Valley, and joined General Crittenden in Chattanooga, there would have been no Chickamauga battle at that time, and our Army would have had possession of the point for which the campaign had been planned.

On the morning of the 9th General Rosecrans sent the following message to General Thomas: "A dispatch is just received from General Wagner, dated 8:30 P. M., yesterday, stating that Chattanooga is evacuated by the rebels, and he will occupy it in the morning. The general commanding desires you to call on him at once to consult in regard to arrangements for the pursuit." It is evident from this dispatch that General Rosecrans at this time had no other thought than that he should pursue the enemy. He could very easily have concentrated his whole army in Chattanooga without a battle, but he thought General Bragg was actually retreating, and was, therefore, misled by the strategy of the enemy. General Thomas urged General Rosecrans to abandon his scheme of pursuit and establish his army at Chattanooga and perfect his

communication with Bridgeport and Nashville. General Thomas did not know how far General Bragg intended to retreat, but, independently of the enemy's plans, he felt that what had been gained should first of all be made secure. He was opposed to any movement that might bring on a battle when the Army was not prepared to follow up a victory even if a victory were possible.

After his consultation with General Thomas General Rosecrans issued the following order: "The General commanding has ordered a general pursuit of the enemy by the whole army. General Crittenden has started to occupy Chattanooga and pursue the line of General Bragg's retreat. Our forces across the river from Chattanooga have been ordered to cross and join General Crittenden in the pursuit. General McCook has been ordered to move at once on Alpine and Summerville. The General commanding directs you to move your command as rapidly as possible to Lafayette and make every exertion to strike the enemy in flank, and, if possible, cut off his escape. Colonel Wilder's Brigade has been ordered to join you at Lafayette." It is easy to see now that General Rosecrans made a serious mistake at this point. Nothing but the certainty that the enemy was retreating with scattered forces to some remote point could have warranted such a separation of the three corps of the Army of the Cumberland as resulted from obedience to this order. This was evidently the very thing that General Bragg hoped for. The mere occupation of Chattanooga for the time being, was nothing in itself unless the Army of the Cumberland could be concentrated there so as to defend it from attack. What had been accomplished up to this point was indeed a brilliant strategic success, so far as it had gone, but it came very near being the prelude to the complete destruction of General Rosecrans' Army. Looking from the top of Lookout Mountain, we could see the dust rising, indicating the movements of large bodies of troops from eight to ten miles distant and concealed from us by Pigeon Mountains and other elevations. Every intelligent soldier in the Army of the Cumberland felt a profound anxiety. We knew something of the situation. With one corp in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, another corps twenty miles down the valley, another corps twenty-four miles farther down the valley, a good opportunity was afforded to the Confederate Commander to attack and destroy any one of the three before it could be joined by the other two. When we

discovered that General Bragg had not really retreated, but that he had only withdrawn behind Pigeon Mountains to await re-enforcements, and that he was being re-enforced from Virginia, from Mobile, from Mississippi and from East Tennessee, anxiety deepened into depression.

This general description of the campaign up to this point will enable our readers to understand the part taken by the 78th Regiment. After the Tullahoma Campaign the Regiment remained in Camp Decherd from the 8th of July until the 16th of August, most of the time being devoted to regimental and brigade drill, with ordinary picket duties. On the 5th of August Captain Cummins, the very popular commander of Company A, started for home, having resigned on account of ill health. The members of his company greatly regretted the necessity for their Captain's resignation. He had won their confidence and their affection, but all felt that it was a matter of necessity.

On the 16th of August the Regiment left Camp Decherd at 11 A. M. and marched five miles in the direction of the mountain and bivouacked for the night. On the 17th we crossed Crow Creek and marched about six miles, again bivouacking for the night. On the 18th we marched sixteen miles. On the 19th we marched one mile, encamping in a large field in Crow Creek Valley, naming our camp Cave Springs. In our marches during the Tullahoma Campaign we had to contend with the mud; in our marches from Decherd to Cave Springs the dust was suffocating. Cave Springs afforded every facility for a pleasant encampment, and the soldiers took advantage of it, making their camp look very beautiful, as well as comfortable. On the first of September we left our encampment at Cave Springs at six o'clock P. M., marched to the Tennessee River, crossed the pontoon bridge below Stevenson's, and marching two or three miles farther south, bivouacked for the night, or a part of it, for it was one o'clock of the morning of the second when we arrived. On the morning of the second we continued our march in an easterly direction until we came within two miles of Bridgeport. On the third of August the Regiment marched to the summit of Sand Mountain, also called Raccoon Mountain, and bivouacked for the night. On the 4th we descended the eastern slope of the mountain and halted for the night at a place called Brown's Springs. On the 5th we marched about five miles and encamped at a place called Lookout Mills.

As may be seen by Colonel Blakeley's Official Report, on Raccoon Mountain we found a deep ravine which was impassable, where Company C of the Regiment began work at five o'clock in the evening and in ten hours built a bridge 160 feet long and thirty-five feet high over which the 14th corps passed in safety. Colonel Blakeley's Official Report also tells of this mill on Lookout Creek where there was a large supply of wheat and corn and rye, and of how Captain Marlin superintended the grinding of this supply of grain, together with other grain, gathered in from the neighborhood, and turned the products over to the Comissionary Department of the Army. The Regiment remained at this mill on the 6th and until the evening of the 7th when we were relieved, and, at ten o'clock on the 8th, moved forward to Lookout Mountains. Finding the road blockaded with troops, we bivouacked for the night. On the 9th the Regiment crossed the mountain and bivouacked for the night in McLemore's Cove, Company A, spending the night on picket duty. As we rested on the top of the mountain on the 9th we knew that General Bragg had retreated from Chattanooga and that our troops had entered the town. As we looked out across the Chickamauga Valley, we could not discern the movements of troops, but we could see the dust rising in the distance and were risking conjectures as to General Bragg's purpose, though there seemed to be a general impression that he was about to fall back to Rome, Georgia.

On the 10th we marched out through McLemore's Cove in the direction of Dug Gap in Pigeon Mountain. When we had proceeded about two miles brisk skirmishing began, when the Regiment, deployed in close column, moved forward driving the skirmishers several miles. Finding the enemy in force in our front, we halted, moved a short distance to the left of the road, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 11th we were called up at two o'clock, and took our position on a hill a short distance to the rear. Heavy skirmishing commenced early in the morning, the enemy pressing our flanks and front. We maintained our ground until about three o'clock, when we were forced to fall back in the direction of Lookout Mountain. We learned afterwards that during this afternoon we had in reality been confronting the whole of General Bragg's Army, and, if we had not presented a bold front while falling back on our own corps, we would certainly

have been captured. We resisted their advance to the utmost without bringing on a general engagement.

Personally I do not recollect the events of any particular days more vividly than I recollect what occurred on the 10th and 11th of September in McLemore's Cove. The 10th was a beautiful September day and our movements through fields and woodlands, along pleasant ravines, over brooks and ridges, would ordinarily have been very enjoyable, but there seemed to be something oppressive in the atmosphere. Soldiers remarked the anxious looks on the faces of General Thomas and other officers, and, while the officers did not tell the soldiers of their anxiety, there was a kind of language without words, so that the feeling of anxiety was very pervasive.

Having sketched the movements of the 78th Regiment up to the evening of the 11th of September, we turn again to study the movements of the whole Army.

The morning of the 10th of September found a large part of General Thomas' corps in Lookout Valley. The evening of the 10th found General Negley's division in front of Dug Gap of Pigeon Mountain. By the morning of the 11th of September General Baird's division had moved forward through McLemore's Cove to the support of General Negley's division. By the evening of the 11th General Negley's division and General Baird's division had withdrawn and were in line of battle in front of Steven's Gap in Lookout Mountain where they were supported by General Brannon's of the 14th corp. The 78th Pennsylvania had led the movement out to Dug Gap and were the rear guards in the retreat or withdrawal back to Steven's Gap.

During the 11th of September General Negley's division, supported by General Baird's division, confronted two corps of Confederate infantry, Hill's and Walker's, and a division of Confederate cavalry in the gaps of Pigeon Mountain. There seemed to be no good reason why the Confederate forces should not have attacked and destroyed these two divisions of the 14th corps on that day. It was fortunate for us that they did not make the attack promptly.

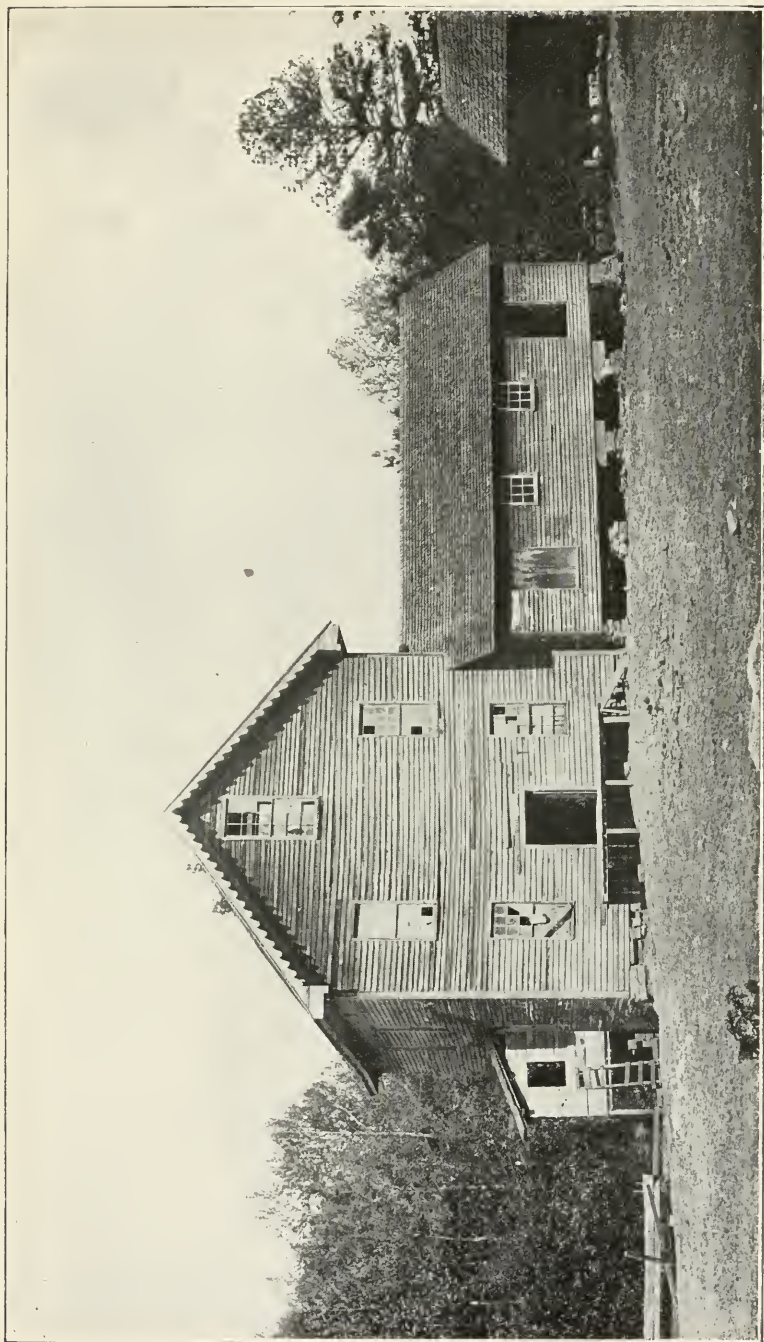
XIII.

Concentration of Rosecrans' Army

The night of the 11th found General Thomas' corps in front of Steven's Gap with General McCook's corps in Lookout Valley about twenty miles farther south. General Thomas' corps was at this time separated from each of the other two corps of our Army by a distance of twenty miles, while nearly the whole Confederate Army was in easy striking distance. General Bragg's report of this event shows that he was greatly disappointed in that he did not succeed in crushing these advance divisions, if not the whole of General Thomas' corps, that day.

By the evening of the 11th it became evident that General Rosecrans must make a desperate effort to concentrate his army in order to meet an attack from the enemy. There were strong indications that the Army of General Bragg was being re-enforced and that he would make every effort to bring on a battle before the three corps of the Army of the Cumberland could be concentrated. It was discovered, also, that General Cheatham, of the Confederate Army, had moved south of Lee and Gordon's mill. With the twentieth and twenty-first corps of General Rosecrans' Army nearly fifty miles apart and the 14th corps so near to the Confederate Army that an attack might be made at any time, the condition of affairs was most critical. The statement of this fact, however, only gives a faint idea of the situation. General McCook on the right wing could not join General Thomas by passing directly down Chickamauga Valley because he would probably strike General Polk's corps of the Confederate Army at Dougherty's Gap, through which it was necessary for him to pass in order to reach General Thomas. The only way open to him was to recross Lookout Mountain, march down Lookout Valley and cross Lookout Mountain again at the point where General Thomas had crossed, but this would require several days.

About midnight on the 12th of September General McCook was ordered to march to the assistance of General Thomas with all possible dispatch. He at once drew in his forces, recrossed Lookout Mountain, marched down Lookout Valley to Steven's Gap, where General Thomas had crossed and then crossed the mountain for the third time. This movement of General McCook required about four days and



Lee and Gordon's Mills

by the 17th of September he had joined his forces with those of General Thomas in front of Steven's Gap in McLamore's Cove. For these four days the 14th army corps had confronted an army of between 60,000 and 70,000 men. General Rosecrans' whole Army at this time did not number more than 50,000 men. If the Confederate Commander could have brought on a battle before the 17th, even at a disadvantage so far as position was concerned, he should have been able to crush and destroy the 14th army corps. General Bragg's reports of this event indicate that he blamed his subordinates for not promptly executing his commands, but he seems at the same time to have maneuvered with the idea of placing his army between General Rosecrans' Army and Chattanooga. However it is to be accounted for, he missed his opportunity, and subsequent events indicate that he did not quite understand the movements of General Rosecrans' Army.

It must be confessed, too, that General Rosecrans, up to the evening of the 11th, did not understand the movements of General Bragg's Army. On the 10th of September, in a dispatch to General Thomas, General Rosecrans, speaking of General Bragg, says, "It is important to know whether he retreat on Rome or Cedar Bluffs," and he commands General Thomas to open direct communication with General McCook and take care to hurt the enemy as much as possible. General Bragg had at this time a choice of corps, as each corps of the Union Army in its isolation was exposed to attack, and it was not in the power of General Thomas, General Crittenden or General McCook to give aid to each other except in so far as each could hold the enemy to the offensive against himself.

It is interesting for us to know how the campaign looked from the Confederate side at this time, and we have the following dispatch from General Bragg, dated Lafayette, Georgia, September 10th, 12 P. M., addressed to Major General Hindman: "Crittenden's corps is advancing on us from Chattanooga. A large force from the South has advanced within seven miles of this point. General Polk is left at Anderson to cover your rear. General Bragg orders you to attack and force your way through the enemy to this point at the earliest hour you can see him in the morning. Cleburne will attack in front the moment your guns are heard." General Hindman had been joined by General Buckner's corps so that Buckner's, Polk's and Walker's and one division of Hill's corps and a cavalry force, under General Bragg in person, were included

in the combination against the two advanced divisions of our 14th corps. It is evident, therefore, that by skillful maneuvers and gallant fighting, Negley's and Baird's divisions had withdrawn from the midst of three converging columns when they fell back towards Lookout Mountain on the evening of the 11th.

From the 13th to the 16th, while General McCook's corps was marching to join General Thomas' corps, General Thomas' corps had been moving gradually out from Steven's Gap in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mill to be in readiness to connect in one direction with General Crittenden and in the other with General McCook. On the 17th of September General Thomas and General McCook moved down Chickamauga Creek toward Gordon's Mill and joined General Crittenden. This was the position of the Union forces on the evening of the 17th of September.

On the 18th the enemy's cavalry crossed Chickamauga Creek at Alexander and at Reed's Bridges and drove our cavalry back into the Rossville Road. The nature of the ground rendered it very difficult for either army to understand the position of the other, but it was evident to private soldiers, as well as to the general officers, that each Army was struggling for the possession of Chattanooga. General Rosecrans had succeeded in concentrating the three corps of his army along the ridges on the west side of Chickamauga Creek and was expecting an attack every moment and at almost every point. General Bragg's Army seemed also to be moving down the Chickamauga evidently with the intention of passing around the left flank of General Rosecrans' Army so as to secure the Lafayette Road and Rossville Gap. By the evening of the 18th General Rosecrans' Army was in front of Lee and Gordon's Mill.

Colonel Blakeley, in his official report, gives a concise and definite account of the movements of the Regiment from the 10th to the 18th. Speaking of the moving of the Regiment at midnight, on the night of the 10th, he says, "The movement of my Regiment, as well as that of the whole brigade, was so quietly executed that our own pickets did not know of it until morning." Speaking of the time spent at the foot of Lookout Mountain after we had withdrawn from Dug Gap, he says, "I lay at the foot of Lookout Mountain from the evening of the 11th to the morning of the 17th behind

rudely constructed breastworks. On the 17th the march was resumed in a northeasterly direction. At evening I halted on the ground occupied by a portion of General Crittenden's corps, where I remained until the evening of the 18th, and then was moved eastward two miles and halted until midnight, then countermarched one mile, deploying my Regiment as skirmishers with C and H Companies in reserve, moved south to the north bank of the Chickamauga."

The 78th Regiment spent from midnight of the 18th until dawn of the 19th in guarding two fords of the Chickamauga to prevent an attack on the flank of General McCook's corps, while it was moving into position. In the morning after General McCook's corps had passed, the Regiment followed and rejoined its brigade north of Crawfish Springs.

By the morning of the 19th we all felt that another day could not pass without a terrific struggle. The armies were so close together that the battle might commence at any moment. All felt, too, that the interests at stake were, not only important, but vital to both contestants. Confederate leaders knew that the life of the Confederacy depended on their holding Chattanooga. General D. H. Hill, of the Confederate Army, writing of this battle in the Century Magazine, says, "It seemed to me that the *Elan* of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga—that brilliant dash which had distinguished him on a hundred fields was gone forever. He was too intelligent not to know that the cutting in two of Georgia meant death to all his hopes. He fought stoutly to the last, but, after Chickamauga, with the sullenness of despair and without the enthusiasm of hope." Intelligent Confederates believed that the loss of Chickamauga would seal the fate of the Southern Confederacy and hence their Army was expected to fight desperately. On the other hand, the Army of the Cumberland knew that it must either repulse the enemy or be utterly destroyed. It was evident to private soldiers, as well as to commanding officers, that it would be impossible to retreat either across Lookout Mountain or across the Tennessee River. These two considerations rendered the next two days the most important two days in the whole history of the War of the Rebellion. Looking backward forty years, we can hardly understand with what good cheer and hopeful courage the 78th Regiment stopped at the famous Crawfish Springs and discussed the beauty and excellence of this magnificent

fountain while they rested for a little time and quenched their thirst.

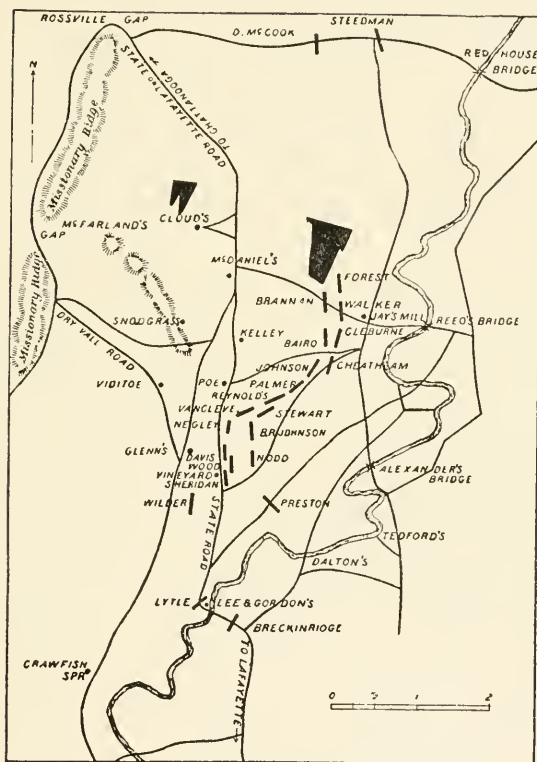
XIV.

Battle of September Nineteenth

We have spoken of the position of the 78th Regiment on the night of the 18th as it guarded the fords near Lee and Gordon's Mill, but, in order to understand the battle of the next day it will be necessary for us to tell of some of the changes that were made in the position of our Army during the night of the 18th.

On the evening of the 18th, General Bragg's Army was concentrated in the neighborhood of Lee and Gordon's Mill, south of Chickamauga Creek, while the three corps of the Union Army were in such a position as to be able to support each other in case of attack. General Bragg's plan of battle contemplated the crossing of the Chickamauga below Gordon's Mill and assailing the left wing of the Union Army so as to thrust his army between General Rosecrans' Army and Chattanooga. When this plan was made, General Crittenden's corps formed the left wing of the Union Army, but, during the night of the 18th, a great transformation took place which disconcerted General Bragg and compelled him to change his plans. Early in the evening of the 18th General Thomas' corps moved closer to General Crittenden's. But, instead of closing up on General Crittenden's right, as General Bragg supposed he was doing, this corps, with the exception of the part that guarded the fords on Chickamauga Creek, marched by the rear of General Crittenden's corps, took position on his left, with General Brannen on the Kelly farm on the extreme left. General McCook took position in the rear of Generals Negley and Crittenden. This inversion of the Union Army, under cover of the night, deceived General Bragg and enabled General Rosecrans to prepare for battle between General Bragg's Army and Chattanooga, and in front of the two most important passes into Chattanooga. This was a brilliant start-egic move both in its plan and execution.

The early dawn of September 19th, 1863 gave promise of a bright, clear autumn day. The name Chickamauga means River of Death, but Nature gave no hint that morning as to the harvest Death would reap in the valley of Chickamauga on

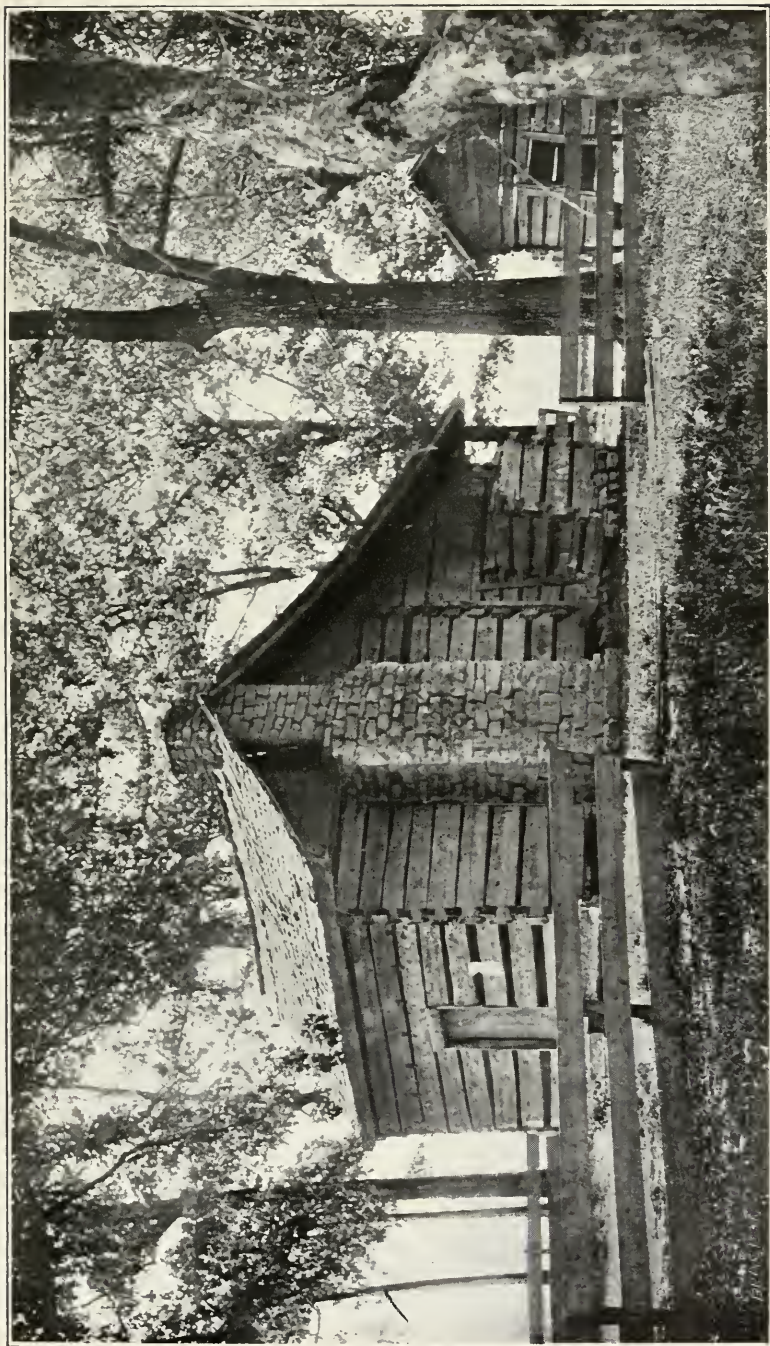


Battle of Chickamauga, September 19th

that and the following day. From that time onward the name seemed peculiarly appropriate, for, of the 120,000 young, strong, brave men under arms that morning, the grim harvester claimed between three or four thousand during the next two days, and nearly 25,000 others were included in the lists of wounded or missing.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, while General Bragg was preparing to attack General Crittenden's left, supposing it was the extreme left wing of our army, and was expecting to outflank General Crittenden, so as to get between General Rosecrans and Chattanooga, he heard with surprise General Thomas' attack in the vicinity of Reed's Bridge, two miles to his right, and three or four miles from where General Thomas had been on the evening of the eighteenth. This attack on General Bragg's right so alarmed and disconcerted him as to prevent his immediate attack on General Crittenden.

This was the beginning of the great battle of Chickamauga. It was a surprise to both armies; for neither expected to meet the other in force at this point. As the sound indicated a furious battle, General Bragg sent re-enforcements from all points. His whole plan of battle was completely changed and he found himself compelled to fight with his enemy between him and Chattanooga. By eleven o'clock the battle was raging fiercely. Generals Baird and Brannen of General Thomas' corps would have been driven from the field had not Johnson of McCook's corps come to their support. He was placed on General Baird's right; then came General Palmer from General Crittenden's corps, who saw that he was not likely to be attacked at Lee and Gordon's. When Palmer's ammunition began to fail Van Cleve came to his support, and, when he was driven back, Reynolds moved forward and was in turn overpowered. Then came Davis' division and drove the enemy for a time, but was compelled to give way, when Wood's division appeared on the scene and again turned the tide of battle. As fast as the Union Line was extended to the left it was attacked by the Confederates who were well massed west of the Chickamauga. In six hours from the time General Bragg had ordered the attack on Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's Mill only a single brigade was posted there. The two armies seemed to an ordinary observer like great wheels rolling down the valley and coming in contact at only one point. The fighting was terrific. Every division of the



The Brotherton House,

Union Army was in line except the reserve under Granger, which was some five or six miles on the left, near Rossville. General Bragg was making desperate attempts to push his right between the Union left and Chattanooga, but was met and repulsed at every point.

By three o'clock the tide of the battle had swept down the valley so far that the General Negley's division was no longer needed to guard the fords, and it was moved from its position near Crawfish Springs to the Widow Glenn's house. On this march down the Chickamauga Valley we saw a most magnificent battle scene—a panorama of war on a grand scale. The battle was raging fiercely in the forest along the Chickamauga; batteries of artillery and brigades of infantry were moving on double quick to the support of our forces on the battle lines. As we moved along the road leading to the Widow Glenn's house, from a ridge, overlooking the valley of the Chickamauga, we could see the smoke of battle rising above the trees almost shutting out our view of the forest, while the roar of artillery with the rattle of musketry was deafening. We could see part of General McCook's corps, numbering perhaps ten or twelve thousand men, including artillery, moving at double quick time down into the woods, out of which were pouring thousands of wounded soldiers and stragglers. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

Colonel Blakely, in his official report, speaking of the movements of the 78th Regiment from the fords near Lee and Gordon's mill says, "In moving north to the Brigade we passed a part of the line where the division of General Jefferson C. Davis was engaged in a sanguinary conflict with the enemy. We passed under the rebel fire while the roar of the battle and the sight of the wounded, bleeding and mangled I feared might make even the heroes of Stone River quail. Some were cheerful and others quiet and meditative, but determination was pictured on each brow which satisfied me that there would be no flinching."

About half past four o'clock General Negley's division, having reached the Widow Glenn's house, was ordered forward to meet the enemy who seemed to be breaking through our center. As we marched down and took our position in the edge of the woods, where now stands the monument of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, we seemed to be entering the very center of the fiercest conflict, and we fully expected to

bear the brunt of the battle that evening. We need hardly say that it is a most serious and sublime moment in any man's life when he takes his position in line of battle and momentarily expects an attack. Speaking of the Regiment at this time, Colonel Blakeley says, "We attained our position under a raking fire but found that we could not successfully return the fire, as the enemy was in the woods on high ground on our front, and, being without sufficient support to charge, I ordered the men to lie down until needed."

Had we been attacked by the enemy at this time we would certainly have been crushed, for we did not completely fill the gap in our lines and were unsupported on either the right or left. Instead of attacking our front, however, as we expected, the enemy seemed to fall back. For a little time there was comparative quiet all along the line, and by half past five o'clock we began to think the battle might be over for the day. We thought it possible, however, that the enemy was only making preparations for another desperate charge. Our doubts were soon solved. General Cleburne and General Walker had been moving to the extreme Confederate right, and about six o'clock, with a line about one mile in length, made a most furious assault on General Johnson's division of General McCook's corps which resulted in the most terrific battle of the day. In this battle the 77th Pennsylvania took a very active part and lost very heavily. Among the wounded, and left on the field to be captured by the enemy, was Captain William A. Robinson of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, afterwards Lieut. Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Robinson. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and a very large section of the 77th Regiment were captured.

An officer of the 77th Regiment, speaking of this battle, says, "The fight on the 19th of September in which the 77th was engaged was about one-half mile in front of the Brother-ton house, in the woods. We had moved from the Kelly field a little to the left of the Snodgrass house in the forenoon. We struck the enemy soon after leaving the Kelly house, driving them some distance, when we were checked. We held this ground until six o'clock p. m. when the enemy moved on our line in two columns, Bushrod Johnson's brigade in the front, followed closely by General Smith's brigade. When very near to us, Johnson's brigade moved by the right and left flanks on both sides of us and to our rear. It was very dark and the fighting was desperate. General Smith and two of his

staff were killed, having broken right into the the 77th Regiment's lines. We held the ground for a time, but were greatly outnumbered by the enemy. The darkness, the killed and wounded in our midst, the flashes of light, the woods on fire, the desperate fighting, the mixture of Confederates with our own men, made it a night long to be remembered. Some of the 77th Regiment escaped, but the majority were finally taken prisoners, including all of the staff and most of the line officers.

The 78th Regiment did not have any active part in this battle, but my comrades in the Regiment will agree with me that in all our experiences we never heard more terrific firing than we heard during the half hour that evening. The roar of small arms sounded like a very heavy rain falling on the roof, and we could hardly distinguish when a dozen pieces of artillery added their roar to that of the musketry. As night came on, and we were not attacked, we spent our time throwing up small breast works of stones and other materials that might suffice to turn a Confederate bullet. Traces of these rude fortifications are still to be seen on this part of the battle field. In his official report, General Rosecrans, speaking of the night of the 19th, says, "The roar of the battle hushed in the darkness of night; and our troops, weary with the night of marching and a day of fighting, having everywhere maintained their position, developed the enemy and gained the positions commanding the Rossville and McFarland's Gaps, rested on their arms."

Company A was on the skirmish line that night, about one hundred yards in front of the line of battle, until midnight when it was relieved by Company B. It was a cold night for September. In was one of the most terrible nights in all our army experience. The coming on of night had brought a cessation of the battle, but it was a most terrific, undecided struggle, and we fully expected that it would begin again at day break in the morning. The men on our skirmish line were not more than ten paces apart, and we believed that we were not more than one or two hundred yards from the skirmishers and advance line of the enemy. Between our lines and those of the enemy were many dead and many wounded, and we could hear the wounded crying for water, but were unable to give them any relief. Though there was some moonlight, in the dense woods it was quite dark, so that our skirmishers could not see each other. Once during the night one of our skirmishers had cautiously and quietly advanced a few

paces to make investigation. He had, indeed, moved so quietly that the men on either side of him had not been aware of his advance. When he returned to the line he made more noise and, being mistaken for the enemy, soon found himself pinned between two bayonets in such a way that he could not move without instant death. Explanation followed and he was set free.

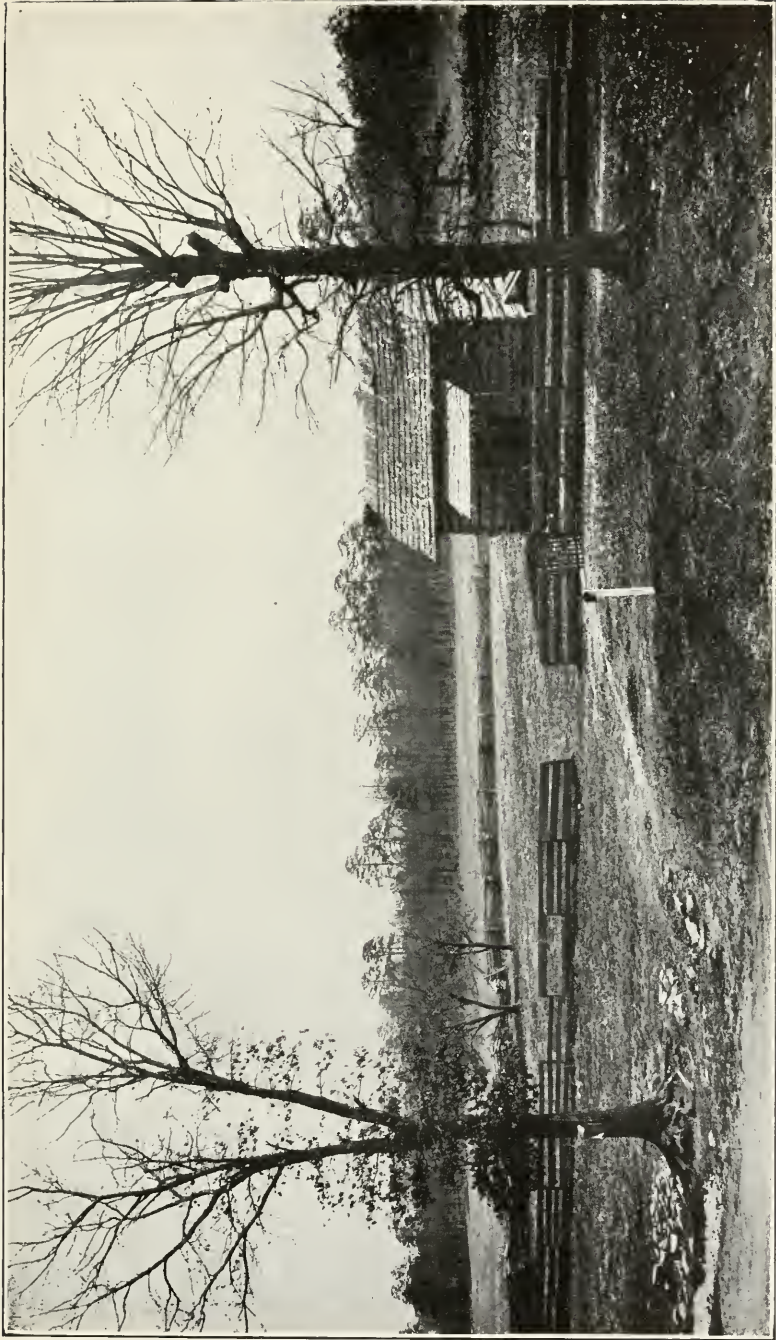
No words can adequately describe our condition that night. The memories of what had taken place during the day, the immediate surroundings and the outlook of the morrow were terrible beyond description. When little trifles of daily life sometimes threaten to murder sleep by bringing anxiety in regard to tomorrow, I think of that night, and I go to sleep thanking the Lord that I am not on the battlefield of Chickamauga as I was on the 19th of September, 1863.

XV.

Battle of September Twentieth

Sabbath morning, September 20th, was cool and clear with a heavy fog hanging over the valley of the Chickamauga. For several hours after daylight this fog prevented any decisive military movements, and there were but few indications of the terrible battle to be fought on that sacred day.

During the night both armies had improved their opportunities to perfect their lines and strengthen their weak points. General Bragg had received heavy re-enforcements and was prepared to attack with many brigades that had not yet been engaged in the battle. General Longstreet was placed in command of the Confederate left wing while General Polk commanded the right wing. General Rosecrans had received no re-enforcements, and had scarcely a regiment that had not been engaged on the preceding day. The left wing of his army was slightly withdrawn from the ground on which it had fought on the 19th, and was placed in a strong position on the edge of the woods which skirted the Kelley farm. During the night the corps commanders were called together at the headquarters of the commanding General, and at this conference, General Thomas urged that the right center of the Army should be withdrawn from Missionary Ridge to the transverse hills to the right and rear of center. The Ridge and these hills command-



The Kelly Field and House

ed Dry Valley Road and much of the ground between that road and the one leading to Lafayette by Lee and Gordon's Mill. Had this been done our Army would have been better prepared for the battle of the 20th.

In the battle of the 20th General Bragg had forty-two brigades, including two hundred and twelve regiments and fifty batteries of artillery. General Rosecrans had thirty-three brigades, including one hundred and fifty regiments and thirty-six batteries. His army was greatly outnumbered by that of the enemy, but he had the advantage of position because he was enabled to fight largely on the defensive. On Sabbath morning the Union line was about two and one-half miles long. The shortness of the line compared with the number of troops is adapted to suggested the terrific character of the conflict.

A glance at the map of the second day's battle will enable the reader to understand the description given hereafter. It will be seen that General Baird was on the extreme left of the Union Army; directly on his right was Johnson; then Palmer, then Reynolds, then Brannen, then Negley, and, on his right VanCleve, then Wilder, then Davis, and, on the extreme right Sheridan. On the extreme right of the Confederates was Breckenridge, and on his left Walker, then Cleburne, with Cheatham in reserve; on the left of Cleburne was Stewart, and on his left Johnson, with Law and Kershaw in reserve; on Johnson's left was Hindman, with Preston on the extreme left, facing Sheridan. A glance at the map will show, also, that the Union left wing was outflanked by the Confederate right wing which extended nearly to the Lafayette Road.

As the morning wore on towards nine o'clock the soldiers began to ask each other whether there would really be a battle that day. It was well known that General Rosecrans was opposed to fighting a battle on the Sabbath and it was confidently believed that he would not make the attack; it seemed possible, therefore, that hostilities might not be renewed until Monday.

About nine o'clock the silence was broken and a fierce battle began on our extreme left. General Breckenridge with three brigades attacked Beatty's brigade of Baird's division, making a determined effort to secure a position in Baird's rear. The left brigade of Breckenridge's division, however, struck Baird's breastworks and was shattered, while their commander, General Helm, and two of his colonels were killed. As Gen-

eral Baird's brigade was compelled to fall back before superior forces, Stanley's brigade of Negley's division came to the rescue and turned the tide of battle for the present, completely repulsing Breckenridge's attack. Cleburne then made an attack but it was repulsed with great loss. It is said that our artillery in this battle did wonderful execution. The attacks of Breckenridge and Cleburne had hardly been repulsed when Walker moved forward, striking Palmer's left. For a time the whole Union left seemed to be in great peril, and it began to look as if the Confederate Army would succeed in establishing itself between the Union Army and Rossville Gap. The two brigades of Breckenridge's division burst out of the woods on the north side of the Kelly field, threw out a heavy skirmish force and struck the flank of Reynold's front. General Thomas, who had been carefully watching the progress of events, saw the danger and asked for re-enforcements, and Brannan's division was ordered to go to Thomas, but was prevented by an attack on his own front. He used wise discretion, however, remained on the line of battle, and in the meantime sent one brigade to the assistance of General Thomas. This brigade came into the open field in front of Breckenridge, charged the Confederate line, driving the two brigades of Breckenridge clear beyond the Union left wing, and then fell back to a point not far from the Kelly house.

In the meantime, one of Walker's brigades had secured a position on the line which Beatty had held, but a charge of General Grose's brigade drove the Confederates from this point, and the left of the Union Army was strengthened by placing Barnes of VanCleve's division on the left of Baird. This was the condition of affairs on the left wing of our army about twelve o'clock. There had been terrific fighting and General Bragg's Army had suffered such loss that the Union left wing was not attacked for several hours.

While this conflict was progressing on the left wing of our Army, General Negley was ordered to move from the Brother-ton woods and take position on General Thomas' left. General Wood of General McCook's corps was to take Negley's place in the line. The request that General Negley's division should be sent to take position on the left of Baird was made by General Thomas very early in the morning, as is indicated by a message, dated 6 a. m. of the 20th, and addressed to Major General Rosecrans, and reading as follows: "Since my

return this morning I have found it necessary to concentrate my line more. My left does not now extend to the road that branches from McDonald's and Reed's bridge. I earnestly request that General Negley's division be placed on my left immediately, etc."

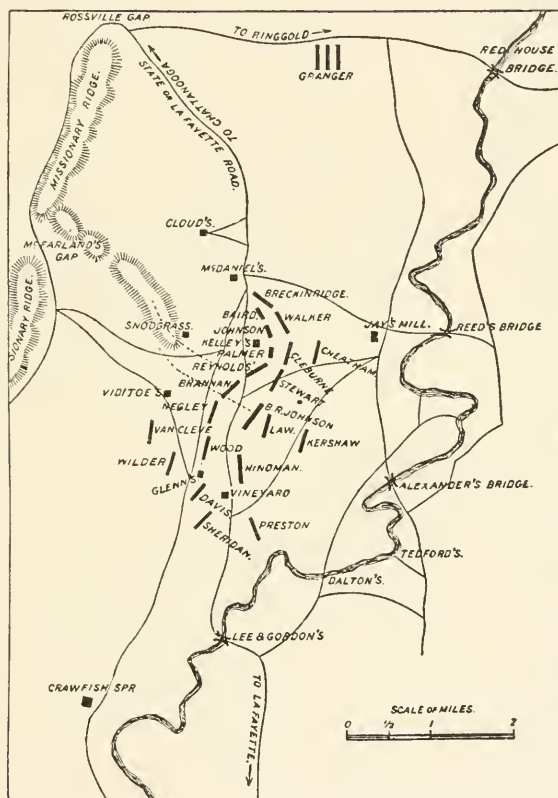
In response to this message General Rosecrans at 6:35 a. m., sent the following message to General McCook: "General Negley's division has been ordered to join General Thomas' left. The General commanding directs you to fill the space left vacant by his removal, if practicable. The enemy appears to be moving to our left."

We have quoted these orders as they are found in the official reports in order that our readers may fully understand what took place that morning. General Negley was to be relieved by General Wood before moving his troops to the left wing as requested by General Thomas. General Wood did not arrive promptly so that General Negley's division was still in its place at the right of Brotherton's at nine o'clock when there came urgent calls from General Thomas for General Negley to move to the left, and one brigade was sent. Our brigade remained in the Brotherton woods until about ten o'clock. There were no indications that we were about to be attacked, but there was a tremendous roar of battle on our left and some fighting on our right. About ten o'clock General Negley, supposing that Wood's division was ready to take its position, withdrew from Brotherton's woods and moved backward and eastward along the slope of the hill towards the Snodgrass House where our Regiment took position supporting the artillery. When we had moved back probably half a mile from the front and passed along the slope leading toward the Snodgrass House a desperate charge was made by the enemy at the very point we had left unprotected. Before General Wood had reached the place and before we had reached our position at the Snodgrass House, the Confederates were sweeping everything before them, and pouring through the gap in our line where we had withdrawn, and where a part of Brannan's division had been withdrawn to meet Breckinridge's charge on the left. Whether anyone was really to blame for this unfortunate weakening of our line we cannot say. General Wood, who was to have filled our place, was attacked in front just as the orders came to relieve Negley, and, being compelled to defend his own front, did not obey the order

promptly. General Thomas knew that the left of the Army was both vulnerable and vital and had sent urgent calls for Negley's division. General Wood, no doubt felt that it would be very perilous to leave a position where he was attacked, but the delay in filling the place left vacant by the withdrawal of our Brigade came very near being fatal to the Army of the Cumberland.

It has been claimed that General Rosecrans erred in giving command at this time; that General Wood was ordered to close upon Palmer instead of being ordered to close on Brannan, that our division should not have been removed until Wood's division had relieved us. But it should be remembered, on the other hand, that General Rosecrans could not send the troops that were needed by General Thomas to protect his position without leaving a weak spot somewhere, and the Confederates pressing us at all points were sure to discover the weak spot. They did not break through, however, even at this point without meeting desperate resistance. We cannot show this better than by quoting General Stewart, who commanded the Confederate division that broke through our lines. He writes as follows, "For several hundred yards, both lines pressed on under the most terrific fire that it has ever been my fortune to witness. The enemy retired, and our men, though mowed down at every step, rushed on at double quick, until at last the brigade on the right of Brown broke in confusion, exposing him to an enfilading fire. He continued on, however, some fifty to seventy-five yards further, when two regiments on his right gave way in disorder, and retired to their original position. His center and left, however, followed by the gallant Clayton and the indomitable Bate, pressed on, passing the corn field in front of the burnt house, and to a distance of two hundred to three hundred yards beyond the Chattanooga Road, driving the enemy within his line of entrenchments, and passing a battery of four guns, which were afterwards taken possession of by a regiment from another division. Here new batteries being opened by the enemy on our front and flank, heavily supported by infantry, it became necessary to retire, the command reforming on the ground occupied before the advance."

From this description, we learn how the battle looked from the other side. It was a critical moment for the Union Army, and yet, in the language of another, "Not a single sol-



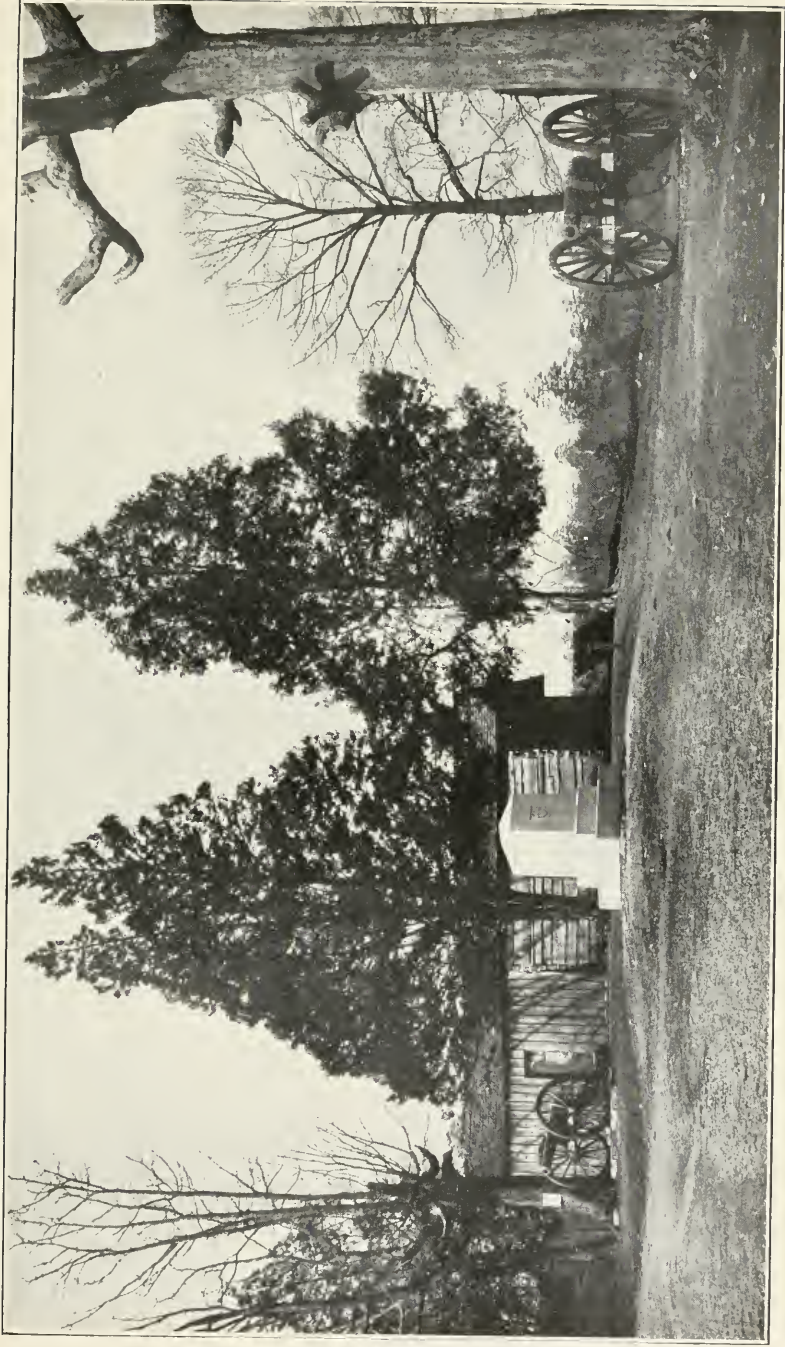
Battle of Chickamauga, September 20th

dier left the line." Standing steadfast, they first resisted, as General Stewart describes, and then were incited to still greater heroism by the greater achievements of their comrades under Van Derveer in their rear.

Generals Rosecrans, McCook, Negley, Sheridan and Crittenden have all been severely criticized for their actions at this critical time. That there were mistakes on the part of all of them, there is scarcely reasonable doubt. Looking at the events, however, in the light of subsequent history, and knowing just what was taking place on the left, and knowing the absolute necessity for resisting attacks on the left, we can only say they probably did not do the best thing, but they did what seemed wisest and best at the time, and it is not necessary to call hard names. Had General Stewart's command struck this point before the removal of the last brigade of General Negley's division, it seems quite probable that he would not have succeeded in breaking our line, but, on the other hand, it might have been impossible to resist the attack of the enemy on our left wing.

The result of this break in our lines cut off Sheridan with his two brigades from the army that was fighting under General Thomas; Van Cleve's two brigades were thrown into great confusion, and the three divisions of General Crittenden, comprising his whole command, had been ordered in succession to General Thomas, and General Crittenden was left without any command. General Rosecrans, the Commander of the Army, came near being cut off from the main body of the Army along with part of General McCook's corps. Sheridan has been blamed for not marching at this time by the most direct route to join General Thomas. Had he done so, he could have added from seven to ten thousand men to the fighting force in the terrible conflict of the afternoon. Generals Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden all went to Chattanooga, but the courts of inquiry afterwards justified Rosecrans and Crittenden and excused McCook.

Six divisions of the Confederate Army under General Longstreet had taken part in this charge upon the Union center, sweeping its right wing off the field. They were Stewart, Bushrod Johnson, Preston, Hood, McLaws and Hindman. Eight brigades poured through the gap left by Wood, and Hindman, finding no resistance on the left, moved to the right to assist Longstreet's center and right which had been checked



The Snodgrass House

by Braunan and Wood. This brought Longstreet's six divisions together in the vicinity of Horseshoe Ridge.

About 2 o'clock, General Longstreet ordered a general assault with these six divisions, and, to meet this assault, there were only Croxton's brigade and part of John Beatty's, Stanley's, the 21st Ohio of Sirwell's, and a few other regiments, making probably about 4,000 men. Against this small force, without reserves, Longstreet sent forth his solid columns and it seems strange that he did not succeed in completely overwhelming them. Through some misunderstanding, General Negley had ordered artillery off the field that could have been used to great advantage at this time. To those who understood the situation, it looked as though there was little hope of General Thomas being able to hold his ground.

There never was a time in the history of any battle when it required a higher degree of courage to meet attack, and probably there never was a time when soldiers displayed more undaunted courage. There were stragglers in the rear, but there seemed to be no one in the front line who was unwilling to do his whole duty.

Just at this point, when everything looked darkest, a column of soldiers appeared moving very rapidly across the fields from the direction of the McDonald house. The story of these soldiers has often been told, and there is no more marvelous story in the history of any great battle than that which accounted for the unexpected appearance of these two brigades from Steedman's division of Granger's reserve. Stationed four miles from Rossville, General Granger recognized the fact that he was more needed where General Thomas was fighting this desperate battle than where he was commanded to stay; without waiting for orders he marched at once to the field of conflict, and he arrived just at the moment when it seemed impossible to have saved the Union Army but for his coming. It would be hard indeed to convince anyone who believes in the God of battles, that there was not something peculiarly providential in this matter. It is an extraordinary thing for any subordinate commander to take upon himself the responsibility of leaving a position that he had been appointed to defend and come to another position where he believes that he is more needed. General Granger knew that General Rosecrans would be likely to send him an order to come, if he thought it wise that he

should come; still, his soldiery instinct was so wrought upon that he disobeyed orders to the saving of the Army. We feel confident, too, that the hand of an over-ruling Providence will be recognized by those who fought on the Confederate, as well as by those who fought on the Union side. General Fullerton, the late lamented President of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, said to General Stewart one day, as we were looking over the battlefield of Chickamauga from one of the high towers erected near the Snodgrass House, "How can you explain the fact that General Longstreet, with his overwhelming forces and his repeated attacks, did not succeed in crushing the Union forces in his front?" General Stewart said in reply, "I know only one reason, and that is, the Lord did not intend that it should be so." We believe that is the real explanation of the results in both these cases. The God of battles was determining what should be the result of this fight that was to decide the fate of the Southern Confederacy.

General Steedman advanced in line of battle and delivered a volley at short range, charged the enemy's line, drove them back on their batteries, pursued both infantry and artillery to a point beyond the Union left where Grose's command from the rear of Palmer's completed the work.

The coming of General Steedman inspired the whole Army with new courage. He brought not only fresh troops but a hundred thousand rounds of cartridges and a quantity of artillery ammunition that was of special value as the ammunition had, through some mistake, been ordered off the field. The battle raged fiercely, right, left and everywhere. General Longstreet organized several separate attacks and assaulted different points in rapid succession. It is said that he had ten brigades in front of Brannan and Steedman, while they had only four organized brigades and a few fragments from other brigades. About three o'clock preparations were made on the part of the Confederates for a general attack on the left wing but it lacked the energy and fierceness of former attacks. The Confederate Army had suffered terribly in the earlier part of the day, and it would be difficult to say which army was the less able to attack the other. A few fresh troops on the side of the Union Army at this time would probably have swept the Confederate forces from the field; but both armies were completely exhausted and the battle, for the

day at least, was ended. General Thomas' line was unbroken, while the Confederate Army had been repulsed at every point. But the ammunition of our army was exhausted, and a little before six o'clock General Thomas decided to withdraw and occupy the passes in his rear at McFarland's and Ross-ville Gaps which controlled the roads to Chattanooga. His aim was to occupy those positions before they could be seized by the Confederate forces.

Had the battle been fought for the possession of Chickamauga battlefield instead of Chattanooga, it might have seemed a defeat for us to fall back to this point; but, when we take into consideration the fact that the possession of Chattanooga, and not of Chickamauga, was the great object of the campaign, it must be evident that it was, in its final outcome, a great victory for the Union Army. Notwithstanding these facts that are now evident to every intelligent man, Charles A. Dana, who had been appointed by the President as Assistant Secretary of War, according to his own confession, telegraphed a cipher dispatch to the War Department at Washington, which read, "Chickamauga is as fatal a name in our history as Bull Run." He seemed utterly ignorant of the fact that, so long as there was possibility of our army holding Chattanooga, it was a most important victory for the Union cause.

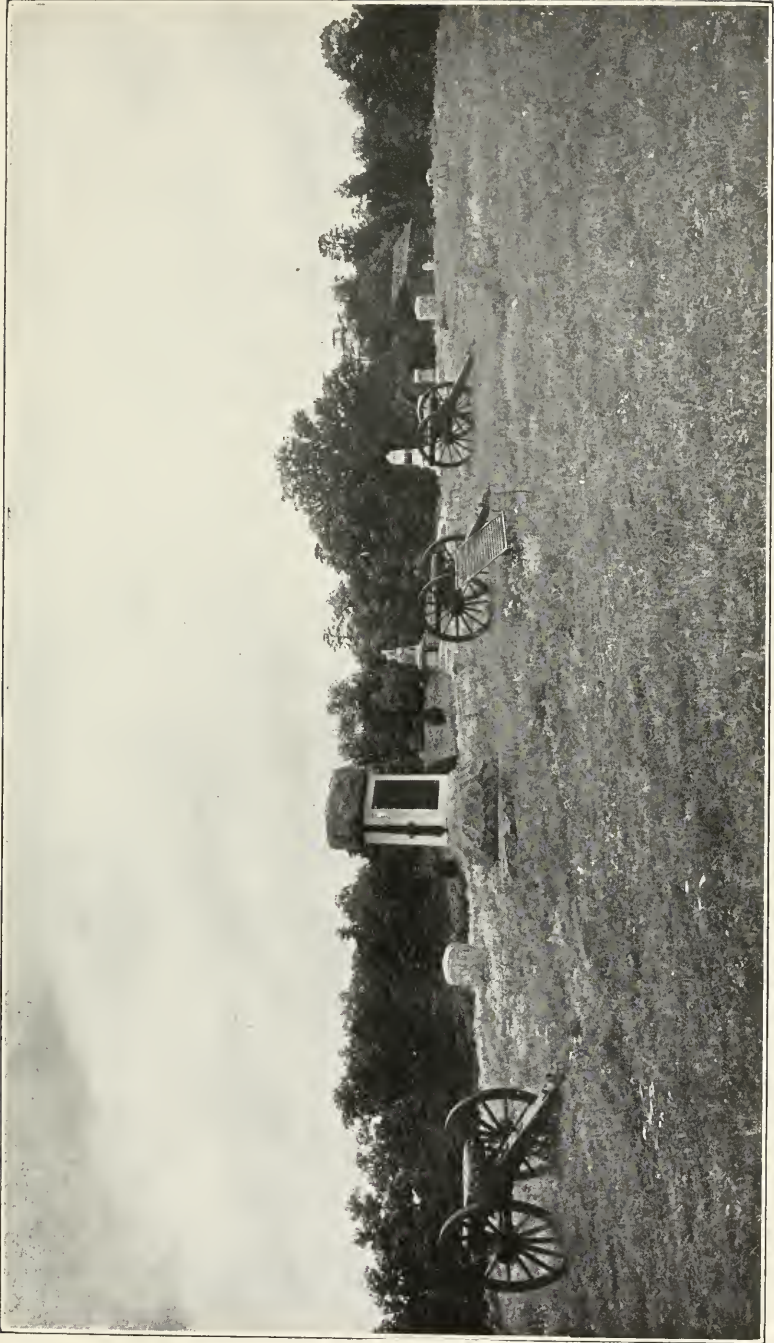
In this battle the 78th Pennsylvania lost probably as few men as any regiment on the field. Three times we seemed to be at the very center of the fiercest conflict, but some change in our orders in each case relieved us. At one time the 21st Ohio, of our brigade, was substituted for our Regiment, and they were cut to pieces while we were sent elsewhere. During the entire battle the Regiment moved with as much precision as on dress parade, and, so far as I know, every man did promptly his whole duty. As we marched to the rear in the dusk of the evening to take our new position, we had a few prisoners, and Colonel Blakeley, who was riding at the head of our column, turned to the prisoners and said, "Whose men are you?" They said, "We're Longstreet's men." The Colonel said in reply, "I guess we all came near being Longstreet's men today."

Speaking of our Regiment's movements on the 20th, Colonel Blakeley, in his official report, says, "Soon after the commencement of the battle of the 20th I discovered the enemy was massing his troops in the woods on my front, and, reporting

this to the brigade commander, two pieces of artillery were sent to my aid and a breastwork of old logs thrown up by my Regiment. About 11 a. m. our whole division moved to the left, leaving this line unoccupied. Our new position was on the foot hills about one mile from the position we held in the morning. As we marched from our first to our second position, I saw the enemy break through the line we had held in the morning, and this enabled him to cut off the right wing of our Army, which produced the great disaster of the day. In our formation on the foot hills, the 37th Indiana was on my left and the 21st Ohio on my right. I was moved forward to support Captain Bridges Chicago Battery, then in action on the crest of the hill near a small house used as a hospital. I deployed my regiment on the brow of the hill in front of and below the battery, the gunners firing over us."

The responsibility for the outcome of the battle of Chickamauga fell upon General Thomas, and he so distinguished himself as to be known ever afterwards as the "Rock of Chickamauga."

We do not undertake to pass judgment on Generals Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden, the Commander of the Army and the commanders of the other two corps who went to Chattanooga on the 20th. That General Rosecrans failed to seize his opportunity that afternoon, there can be no doubt, but no man is omniscient. In his official report he tells something of the circumstances under which he went to Chattanooga, and the reasons for his actions, he says, "At the moment of the repulse of Davis' division I was standing in the rear of his right waiting the completion of the close of McCook's corps to the left. Seeing confusion among Van Cleve's troops and the distance Davis' men were falling back, and the tide of battle surging towards us, the urgency for Sheridan's troops to intervene became imminent and I hastened, in person, to the extreme right to direct Sheridan's movements on the flank of the advancing rebels. It was too late; the crowd of retreating troops rolled back and the enemy advanced. Giving the troops directions to rally behind the ridge west of the Dry Valley Road, I passed down it, accompanied by General Garfield, Major McClintock and Major Bond of my staff and a few of the escort, under a shower of grape, canister and musketry for two or three hundred yards and attempted to rejoin General Thomas and the troops sent to his support by passing to the



Snodgrass Hill

rear of the broken position of our lines, but I found the routed troops far towards the left and, hearing the enemy's advancing musketry cheers, I became doubtful whether the left had held its ground, and started for Rossville. On consultation and further reflection, however, I determined to send General Garfield there while I went to Chattanooga to give orders for the security of the pontoon bridges at Battle Creek and Bridgeport, and to make preliminary dispositions either to forward ammunition and supplies, should we hold our ground, or to withdraw the troops in good position."

Had General Rosecrans joined General Thomas, the decisive battle of the afternoon of September 20 would have been fought under his immediate direction. General Thomas received no instructions from the Commanding General, and was uninformed of the disaster on the right until the oncoming left wing of General Bragg's Army revealed it. He was commanding a part of the Army of the Cumberland as though it were the whole Army in its conflict with the vast army that had been arrayed against it—an army superior in numbers and inspired by the hope of winning a decisive victory. No commanding officer was ever put in a more trying position than General Thomas occupied that afternoon. He had only a section of the Army; he did not know the exact situation; he could not act as independently as he could have done had he been commander in chief; he had no supporting cavalry, and it may be safely said that no other general in our Army ever displayed greater ability in the crisis of a battle than was displayed by General George H. Thomas on the 20th of September at Chickamauga. That General Rosecrans regarded his Army as defeated and retreating is evident from his message, sent to General Garfield, dated September 20th, which reads as follows, "See General McCook and other general officers, ascertain the extent of disaster as nearly as you can and report. Tell General Granger to contest the enemy's advance stubbornly, making them advance with caution. Should General Thomas be retiring in order tell him to resist the enemy's advance and retire on Rossville tonight." General Garfield, who received this dispatch, after seeing General Thomas, sent a dispatch to General Rosecrans, dated five miles south of Rossville, 3:45 p. m., saying, "General Thomas has Brannan's, Baird's, Reynolds', Wood's, Palmer's and Johnson's divisions here, still intact, after terrible fight-

ing." General Garfield goes on to show that General Thomas, instead of retreating, was heroically holding his ground, that the rebel ammunition was probably exhausted as well as that of our own Army, and he adds, "If we can hold out an hour more it will be all right." It is not necessary to say that General Thomas was the man for the hour, and that he saved the Army of the Cumberland on that battlefield.

The great battle of Chickamauga ended in the neighborhood of Snodgrass hill about sundown, Sabbath evening, September 20th. The fierce and repeated attacks of the enemy had been repulsed and General Thomas held his central position, standing, immovable, "The Rock of Chickamauga," with his headquarters a little to the rear of Snodgrass hill. About 5:30 p. m., he had ordered the withdrawal of the lines from the Kelly field, and the general advance of General Bragg's right wing began about sunset, but was checked by the retiring Union troops. About eight p. m. Wood's and Brannan's divisions were withdrawn from Snodgrass hill, passing through McFarland's Gap to Rossville. The whole Army, with the exception of two divisions that had been sent to Chattanooga, was placed in position in Ross' Gap and on Missionary Ridge to the right and left of the gap and across the valley, the right wing extending to Lookout Mountain. The withdrawal of the Union Army was made in an orderly way, and the new position taken was held during the 21st. At midnight of the 21st, the Union Army retired to Chattanooga and occupied an extremely strong defensive position. It is somewhat doubtful whether the Confederates would have dared to attack the Union forces had they remained at Snodgrass hill, though it seemed quite probable, as they had superior forces and had some troops that had not been actively engaged in battle.

In this way, on the 21st and 22d of September, the great battle of Chickamauga gave place to the siege of Chattanooga. The Union Army had secured the position for which the whole campaign had been planned and for which the battle was fought, and the great question now was, would it be able to defend itself in that position?

XVI.

Observations Concerning the Battle

It may not be amiss at this point to give the results of most careful investigations in regard to the relative strength of the two armies engaged in the battle, and their losses.

General Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee River with an effective force of 60,000 men. Of this number, Wagner's brigade of more than 2,000 men held Chattanooga, while Post's brigade of Davis' division and three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery were engaged in guarding supply trains; so that General Rosecrans' actual fighting force did not exceed 55,000 men.

General Bragg reported a week after the battle that he had 38,846 effective men and that he had lost 18,000, which would make his whole strength at the battle 56,846. But, in a letter from General Lee to President Davis, dated December 14th, Lee says, "If the report sent to me by General Cooper, since my return from Richmond, is correct, General Bragg had, on the 20th of August last, 51,101 effective men; General Buckner 16,118. He had received from General Johnson 9,000. His total force will, therefore, be 76,219, as large as I presume he can operate with." This is independent of the local troops, which he reported as exceeding his expectations. In this estimate of General Lee, General Longstreet's forces, which General Bragg reported at 5,000, were not included, so that if we add the 5,000 to the figures furnished by General Lee, General Bragg had 81,219 men. But, more than this, General Johnson sent two brigades to General Bragg after he had sent the 9,000 included in General Lee's estimate. Taking these figures as we find them, we may conclude that General Bragg did not have less than from 75,000 to 85,000 effective troops.

That there never was more desperate fighting in modern warfare than in this battle of Chickamauga is evident from the reports of the losses. General Rosecrans lost 16,179, including 4,744 missing, a large number of whom were either killed or wounded. General Bragg's losses as compiled and estimated at the war records office, were 17,804, making a total loss for each Army of about 25 per cent. of the entire force of each, and an average of about 33 per cent. of the troops actually engaged. General Longstreet's wing of the Confederate Army

lost 44 per cent., the larger part of these in an hour and a half on Sabbath afternoon. General Steedman's division, which met General Longstreet's assault, lost 49 per cent. in four hours, and these were all killed or wounded with one exception, while General Brannan's division lost 38 per cent. General Vandever's brigade lost about 50 per cent. On the Confederate side, Bushrod Johnson lost 44 per cent., while Bate's brigade of Stewart's division lost 52 per cent., and the brigade losses in Cheatham's division ranged from 35 to 50 per cent., and in Breckenridge's division from 35 to 43 per cent. Wellington's losses in the battle of Waterloo fell far below the losses on either side in the battle of Chickamauga. At the great battle of Wagram, Napoleon lost only about five per cent., while the percentage of losses at Wurzburg, at Zurich and Lodi sink into insignificance in comparison with our losses at Chickamauga. At Magenta and Solferino in 1859 the loss of both armies was less than nine per cent., and at the great battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, Napoleon lost an average of less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The assaults made by the Confederates in this battle were without parallel in the war; even Pickett's charge at Gettysburg was only a single assault, while Longstreet's entire wing at Chickamauga made three general assaults on far more difficult ground than the slopes of Cemetery Hill. During the first day's battle neither army had any fortifications, but, on the second day, a part of the Union forces had constructed such barricades as could be readily made from the material at hand.

Colonel Blakeley's Official Report gives an excellent sketch of the movements of the Regiment from the time we supported Bridge's battery on Snodgrass hill until we find ourselves in line of battle in front of Chattanooga on the 22d of September. We quote that sketch as follows:

"We defended the battery for awhile, when it ceased firing and moved to the rear without indicating to me what its orders were. Soon after the battery left there was a lull in the battle in our immediate neighborhood, but the firing on the left was heavy and our right irregular and passing to our rear. The position of the battery was an advanced one, and I did not connect with other troops by either flank, and, in fact, after the battery left, I could see no Union troops anywhere except those of my own Regiment. I directed Major Bonnaf-

fon to take command until my return, and I rode back to where I had parted company with the 37th Indiana and the 21st Ohio. They were gone and, so far as I could see, our whole line was gone and the right—McCook and Crittendon—all broken up. I returned to the Regiment and found the enemy closing in on it. Placing Major Bonnaffon in charge of our skirmishers to protect the movement, we marched to the rear, and the enemy, although in overwhelming numbers, did not follow but a short distance. About 800 to 1,000 paces from our position with the battery, we found General Negley alone. He posted us in ravine or hollow between two foot hills, running down towards the Chickamauga, with orders to prevent the enemy at all hazards from breaking through a chasm or gap in the hill on the south of the ravine. I massed the Regiment in the ravine or hollow in front of the gap and Major Bonnaffon deployed two companies over the hill covering our front. He soon called for me, and I rode forward and found that our position was concealed from the enemy by underbrush; but, from the foot of the hill to the Chickamauga, a hundred rods or more, the land was clear and a column of Rebel troops, at least, a division, were moving over the field westwardly across our front, evidently unaware of our presence. Major Bonnaffon was anxious to charge them. We might have driven them for the time being, but we would have been ultimately lost as we were without support. Returning to the Regiment I did not know what to do. We knew, as yet, nothing about the lines or the condition of the battle. We knew that the right was broken and that was all. To follow the sound of the battle on our left would probably lead us into the rear of the Rebel Army, where superior numbers would destroy us. I was about to go forward again to Major Bonnaffon to consider again the proposition to charge on the troops below us, when I noticed a mounted officer well up on the hill north of us. He approached us cautiously until he recognized us and then came down rapidly. He was one of General Thomas' Staff Officers. He asked why we were there and who put us there. I told him. He communicated the fact of the loss of the right wing. He stated that General Thomas had the only line unbroken, and he was fighting away for dear life a mile and a half northeast of us.

The only possible way for us to get in was to strike for the Dry Valley Road. He gave me the directions and ordered me

to go, and left to find a way to his chief. We set out on the line indicated, Major Bonnaffon covering the movement with his skirmishers. The march being difficult and the danger imminent, I have no correct date of the time or distance, but we found the Dry Valley Road, and it, and indeed the whole valley were filled with a struggling mass of stragglers, batteries, wagons, ambulances and troops of all arms, on a stampede for Chattanooga and pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Dividing my command with Major Bonnaffon, he threw his skirmish line to the rear of the broken column, between it and the enemy, and I moved rapidly down to near Rossville, and placing the Regiment across the valley we passed to Chattanooga all ambulances with wounded, all wagons and many wounded on foot, with the necessary assistance. We halted all unhurt troops and stragglers. We halted batteries and parts of batteries and ambulances not carrying wounded. I was informed that by nightfall we had halted seven batteries and about five thousand men which were all reorganized that night and ready for action next morning. Colonel Sirwell, commanding the brigade, came to us at Rossville an hour later, when I reported to him. On Monday, the 21st, I occupied six different positions, the last of which was on and across Missionary Ridge on the left of your Brigade and uniting with the right of General Beatty's Brigade. I was assigned to this position at 12 m., and directed to take orders from General Beatty The night of the 21st I fell back with the general movement of the Army to Chattanooga."

XVII.

Siege of Chattanooga

General Rosecrans made no effort to hold Lookout Mountain or the railroad below Chattanooga, but took a strong position with short lines of defense with the Tennessee River on the right and left, and his soldiers went to work with a will to throw up fortifications. It was the general expectation of the Union Army that we would be attacked by the Confederates on the afternoon of the 22nd. This expectation continued on the 23rd and 24th, but, by the 25th, instead of being a matter of apprehension, the average soldier would have been very glad to have had the Confederates make an attack, for we felt

able to resist successfully any assault that might be made on us. The Confederates planted their batteries along the side of Lookout Mountain, bringing two heavy guns to the point of the mountain. These two "84 pounders," as we called them, very soon came to be a matter of curiosity rather than apprehension, for they scarcely interfered with our work as we fortified the place. The 78th Pennsylvania helped to build, what afterwards came to be known as Fort Negley, which soon grew to be one of the strongest forts on the right wing of our Army.

It is said that General Longstreet urged General Bragg to make an attack on the Union forces but General Bragg hesitated until it was too late. Had he made an attack on the 22nd there might have been some possibility of success; had he made it afterwards he would only have sacrificed his own army. The short line of the Union forces enabled them to concentrate their whole strength at any point and no forces that the Confederates could have brought against them would have been sufficient to break their lines. We had no fear whatsoever of any attack on the part of the enemy after the 25th, but it soon became evident that General Bragg had determined to cut off the supplies of the army and thus secure by siege what he could not take by direct assault; when we made this discovery we did not feel exactly comfortable, for we knew that our army was unable to keep open its communications.

It will not be necessary to go into a detailed account of our experiences in Chattanooga during the siege which lasted from the 25th of September until the arrival of General Hooker and the opening of the "cracker line" about the first of November. During all this time the Confederate artillery threw shells into our camp but did very little damage, and we came to regard their firing on us from the point of Lookout Mountain and elsewhere as a matter of interest and amusement rather than alarm or danger. We measured our distances by an air line from the point of Lookout Mountain every day by counting the seconds from the time we saw the smoke rising on the point of the mountain indicating the discharge of an "84 pounder" until we heard the sound. Knowing that sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, we could easily measure the distance. We also discovered that shells travelled for that distance at about the same rate that the sound travelled, for simultaneously with the sound of the discharge of the gun on the mountain we could see and hear the explosion of the shell

in the neighborhood of the camp. There were a few casualties and some narrow escapes, but these only helped to keep up our interest.

The pickets of the two armies along Chickamauga Creek were not more than from seventy-five to one hundred feet apart, and they were on the best of terms, and conversed frequently on various subjects. The Confederate pickets had the impression that we were pretty hard up for rations, but, in answer to their inquiries, they always found the pickets on the Union Line ready to fling a cracker across the little stream that separated them. The pickets occasionally carried on a little commerce in the way of trading coffee for tobacco, and we frequently exchanged papers. Official records tell of our being on half rations during the time of the siege, but the current belief at the time was that our rations were not more than one quarter of the ordinary rations issued. At the end of the first month the universal topic of conversation seemed to be the "cracker line;" when would we be able to draw full rations? Most of us never knew before that time, and have never known since, what it was to be really hungry. There was, however, very little complaint and, while the average soldier hoped that he might get a supply of crackers as soon as possible, not one of a thousand would have thought of giving up the fight in order to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The thought of surrender was never discussed. The sentiment of the whole army was expressed in General Thomas' telegram to General Grant. General Grant had telegraphed General Thomas to hold Chattanooga at all hazards, and General Thomas instantly telegraphed back, "We will hold the town until we starve." Nevertheless no words can adequately describe the suffering of the soldiers. The topic of conversation every day and every hour during the weeks that preceded the opening of communication was the practical question as to when General Hooker would arrive with commissary stores. When the horses were eating their corn it was necessary to guard them to prevent the soldiers from appropriating the corn to their own use. Soldiers often paid twenty-five cents an ear for corn, parched it, ground it and made gruel of it in order to satisfy their hunger. The coarsest food was relished as we never had relished the choicest and daintiest morsels provided by the most skillful cooks. During all this time a great majority of the soldiers did not grumble nor complain; they only compared notes and kept up

the conversation in order to keep their courage up, and stimulate their hopes. It may be confessed, however, that the average soldier of the 78th Pennsylvania had a great deal of sympathy with the Children of Israel who, when in the Wilderness, remembered the flesh pots of Egypt.

On the 11th of October Major General James S. Negley made a farewell address to the Regiment, having been superseded. The soldiers of the 78th Regiment did not feel that they were in a position to judge of the merits of the circumstances that led to General Negley's being relieved, but we all felt sorry to part with him.

On the 19th of October General Thomas reluctantly accepted the command of the Army of the Cumberland, superseding General Rosecrans. His reluctance did not result from any lack of confidence in himself, nor from any distrust as to the condition of the Army, but from a strong aversion to the acceptance of a position that would involve political complications, and from his sensitiveness about occupying any position that would involve the humiliation of another commanding officer. General Rosecrans recognized and appreciated the kind sentiments of General Thomas in this matter, and was gratified that General Thomas rather than any other general should be his successor.

The Department of the Army of the Cumberland at that time comprised the following commands: 4th and 14th Army corps, at Chattanooga, three divisions of cavalry, the local garrisons of middle Tennessee, the eleventh and twelfth Army corps under command of Major General Hooker who had just arrived from the East whence he had been dispatched to re-enforce the Army at Chattanooga. General Hooker's forces were at this time guarding the railroad from Bridgeport to Nashville.

On the 19th of October General Rosecrans, having issued orders to General Hooker to be ready to move from Bridgeport, by way of Whitesides and Wauhatchie, to Brown's Ferry, rode as far as the ferry with General W. F. Smith, his chief engineer, and General Reynolds, his chief of staff, for the purpose of selecting a point below Lookout Mountain, for throwing a bridge across the Tennessee River. After a careful study of the topography Brown's Ferry was the point selected.

A glance at the map will help the reader to understand the situation. If he will remember that Bridgeport lies down the

river from Brown's Ferry, it will be seen that it is only a short distance across Moccasin Point from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry.

When General Rosecrans returned to Chattanooga in the evening he found an order from the War Department directing him to turn over the command of the Army to General Thomas. He did so promptly, and left Chattanooga before daylight the next morning for Nashville by way of Bridgeport.

General Thomas was too good and great a soldier to embarrass the Government by finally refusing to take the command. Had any other general than Thomas been put in General Rosecrans' place the Army would probably have been displeased, but General Thomas was held in such high esteem that all were satisfied. The soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania, having been with General Thomas at Stone River, as well as at Chickamauga, were delighted, for they regarded him as one of the greatest commanders in the Union Army.

XVIII.

Coming of General Hooker and Opening of Cracker Line

On the 19th of October General Thomas issued his first order as Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, and proceeded to carry out the plans devised by General Rosecrans for opening what the soldiers called the "cracker line." According to this plan, General Hooker moved from Bridgeport to Rankin's Ford and afterwards to Brown's Ferry, while General Turchin marched across the peninsula to Brown's Ferry. General Hooker moved from Bridgeport on the morning of the 26th and General Hazen, with about 1,800 men, floated down the river from Chattanooga on the 27th, while Turchin with his brigade of artillery, accompanied by General Smith, marched across to Brown's Ferry. To General Hazen belongs the honor of doing the most delicate work connected with this undertaking. The men under his command floated sixty pontoons down the river, past the watch fires of the Confederate picket line, steering close in the shadow of the opposite bank of the river, and succeeded in what seemed to be almost an impossible undertaking.

Up to this time the Confederate picket lines had extended from Chickamauga Creek along the river around the point of Lookout Mountain to Raccoon Mountain, a distance of about seven miles, fronting the left wing of the Confederate Army. When General Longstreet reported to General Bragg the advance of General Hooker, it is said that General Bragg did not credit the report; but, while he and General Longstreet were standing on Sunset Rock, during the afternoon of the 28th, studying the position of the Union forces at Brown's Ferry, General Hooker came in view beyond Wauhatchie. Seeing from their lofty point of observation that General Geary's division had encamped some distance from the main column the Confederate Commanders planned a night attack. Three brigades of Confederates marched around the point of Lookout Mountain under cover of the night, and made a fierce attack of Geary's division shortly after midnight. The fighting lasted some three hours, and General Geary's loss was thirty killed and 174 wounded. The loss of the Confederates in this attack was thirty-one killed, 286 wounded and thirty-nine missing. Four Regiments of Pennsylvania Infantry and Knapp's battery of artillery, participated in this engagement, which came to be known as the Battle of Wauhatchie. As a result of these operations the Confederates abandoned Lookout Valley west of the creek, allowing uninterrupted communication by way of Brown's Ferry to Bridgeport and Stevenson.

During the first half of November the commanders of the Union forces were very busy in making preparations for raising the siege. Supplies of all kinds, clothing, heavy guns, etc., were rapidly brought forward so that the Army might be ready for an aggressive movement as soon as General Sherman should arrive with re-enforcements from the Army of the Tennessee. The return to full rations had been gradual and the health of the Army was never better than during the latter part of November.

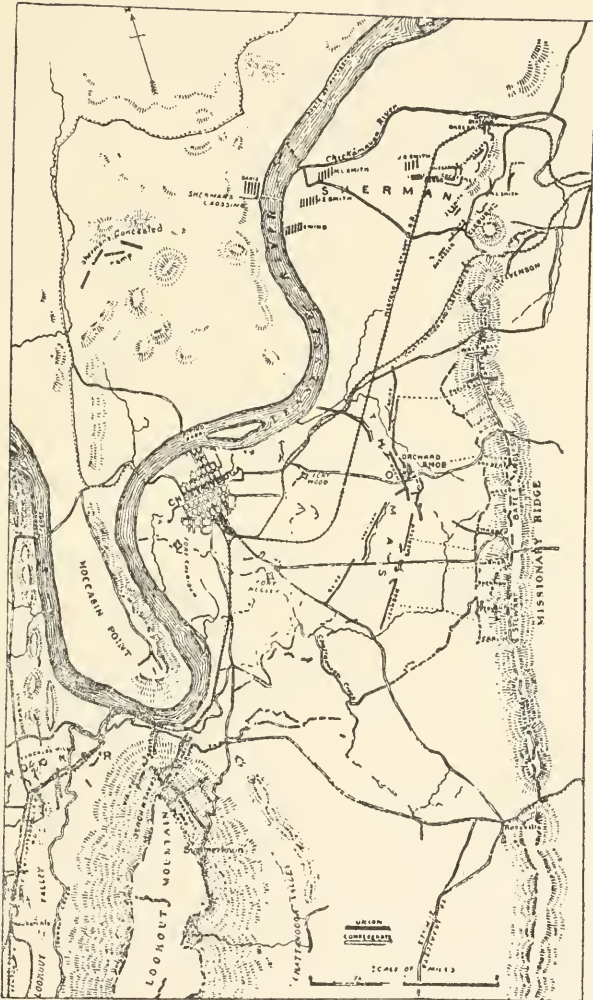
On the 22nd of November Colonel William Sirwell left for his home, having resigned, as Colonel of the Regiment, on the 17th, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley in command. The soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania had a high regard for Colonel Sirwell's soldierly qualities, and had great confidence in him as their commander. They greatly regretted his leaving the Regiment.

General Grant's order for attack was sent to General Thomas on the 18th of November and it was expected that the

movements would begin on Saturday the 19th, but, on account of General Sherman's not arriving as soon as was expected, the battle was delayed from day to day until Wednesday afternoon, November the 23rd, when it began with a movement of General Thomas against Orchard Knob. At the opening of this engagement the Union forces were arranged as follows: Wood's, Baird's and Johnson's divisions of the Army of the Cumberland held the fortifications at Chattanooga, while Jefferson C. Davis' division had been sent over the river to cover the crossing for General Sherman's army above Chattanooga. The eleventh corps of General Hooker's command encamped on the right of Fort Wood, and three divisions of General Sherman's troops, having marched from Bridgeport, crossing the river at Brown's Ferry, were encamped on the North Chickamauga, ready to float down to the mouth of that stream and cross the Tennessee River. General Hooker, in Lookout Valley, had Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, Cruft's division of the Fourth corps, and Ousterhaus' division of Sherman's Army, that had been unable to join Sherman on account of the breaking of the bridge at Brown's Ferry. Forty guns had been placed in position on the north bank to cover General Sherman's crossing, and Long's brigade of cavalry was sent to protect his left flank and to co-operate with him after crossing the river.

The Confederate forces were disposed as follows: Three divisions of Hardee's corps held Lookout Mountain and the works from its eastern base to Chickamauga Creek. Three divisions of Breckinridge's corps held the line of breastworks from Chattanooga Creek to a point near General Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge. General Longstreet's corps had been sent to Knoxville.

On the night of the 22nd, while waiting for General Sherman's forces to come up, a Confederate deserter came in with the information that the Confederates were withdrawing. In order to test this report General Thomas made a reconnoissance on the 23rd and ascertained that the Confederates were not withdrawing. This reconnoissance brought on the battle of Orchard Knob, which resulted in driving the Confederates from that strong point and compelling them to fall back to the outpost along Missionary Ridge. This action seemed to bring the Confederate leaders to a sense of their danger, and General Cleburne, who was at Chickamauga Station, and all the other troops in reach were brought to the front.



Chattanooga—Lookout Mountain—Missionary Ridge

XIX.

Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge

By the evening of the 23rd General Sherman, with three divisions, was ready to cross the Tennessee River, and orders were issued for General Hooker to attack Lookout Mountain. In this action General Hooker had about 10,000 troops. The Confederate forces opposed to him consisted of Walthall's, Jackson's and Moore's brigades of Cheatham's division, and Pettus, Brown's and Cummings' of Stevenson's division. At this time the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment was in Fort Negley, and had an excellent view of the point of Lookout Mountain and the whole of Missionary Ridge. Generals Grant and Thomas had headquarters on Orchard Knob, about two miles east from Fort Negley, so that we had about as good a view of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge as had the commanding officers.

General Hooker's movements began at daylight November 24th, General Geary's division leading, followed by Whitaker's brigade, crossing Lookout Creek without opposition at Light's Mills. Cobham's brigade, followed by Ireland's, marched by flank up the mountain to the palisades and then faced North. Canby's brigade formed to the rear of Cobham's and Whitaker's was in reserve. After marching more than a mile, Geary became engaged with Walthall's troops in their fortifications. The Union forces moved on, checked only for a little time at any point, driving the Confederates around the point of the mountain. Our batteries on Moccasin Point taking an active part, firing on the retreating Confederates whenever there was an opportunity. The heavy guns of the Confederates on the summit of the mountain could not take part in the fight, but the Confederate forces on the mountain did some execution as sharpshooters and by rolling rocks down the mountain side. The contending forces did not come in full view from our position until the Confederates were driven back almost to the Craven house, on the eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, but we could very easily judge as to how the battle was going, for the Confederates were slowly but steadily retreating, while our troops were advancing.

While this battle was going on around the point of Lookout Mountain, and the batteries at Moccasin Point were taking an active part in the conflict, the two lines of pickets along

Chattanooga Creek were not more than 100 feet apart; but, up to this time, they seemed only interested spectators and took no part in the battle. Our pickets called over to the Confederate pickets and asked them how they thought the battle was going, but did not have very cheerful replies. After the Confederates had been driven past the Craven house, our pickets were told to be ready to commence firing at any time, and they gave this information to the Confederate pickets, but the Confederates said they had no orders to do anything and would not do anything until they had orders. Later in the evening clouds settled down on the point of the mountain, and we had the unique and awe-inspiring experience of hearing the noise of a battle in the clouds when we could not see the movements of the troops.

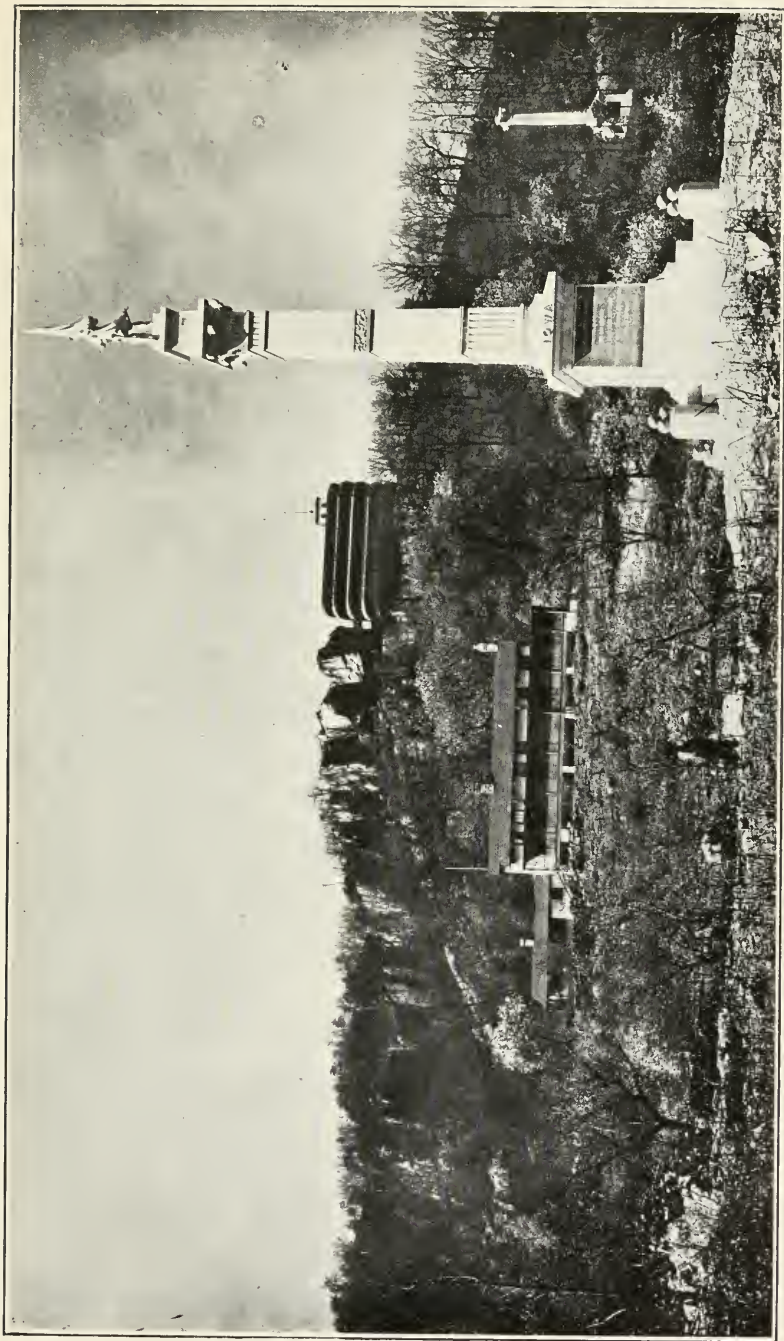
About dusk a company of sappers and miners threw a bridge over Chattanooga Creek, and the Confederate pickets in the immediate vicinity surrendered. During the night firing continued on the mountain side and we could see flashes and hear the discharges, but no special damage was done on either side. Thus ended Hooker's famous battle above the clouds.

While all this was taking place on our right, General Sherman's forces were crossing the Tennessee River at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek six miles above Chattanooga. Up to the night of the 23rd Sherman's Army had been concealed as much as possible, but at midnight of the 23rd Smith's brigade in more than 100 boats floated out of North Chickamauga, where they effected a landing and captured the enemy's pickets. By daylight John E. Smith's division, comprising about 8,000 men, had crossed the river and were in line of battle facing Tunnel Hill. The other divisions of Sherman's Army followed, General J. D. Thomas, of the Army of the Cumberland, crossing last. About one o'clock Sherman's forces advanced toward Missionary Ridge, expecting to carry the north end of the ridge before the enemy could concentrate his forces for defense. The topography of the country, however, was to some extent misunderstood by the commanding officers, and it was discovered afterwards that the position aimed at by General Sherman was not the north end of Missionary Ridge but a range of hills north and west of the ridge, and that the nearest force of the enemy was Walker's command, resting on the ridge, a mile and a quarter south of the

northern extremity. The detached hills aimed at by Sherman's forces were captured without difficulty, and if they had not been seized then they would have been occupied within half an hour by one of the Cleburne's brigades. When General Cleburne found that he could not secure these hills he stationed his forces along the line of Missionary Ridge, near its north end. From our position in Chattanooga we could very distinctly hear the artillery and see the smoke of these conflicts during the evening.

General Hooker's capture of the lower elevation at the point of Lookout Mountain and General Sherman's securing possession of the hills near Missionary Ridge led General Bragg, on the night of the 24th, to abandon Lookout Mountain and his lines in the valley in front of Chattanooga, and to take position on Missionary Ridge. Up to this time his line of battle on Missionary Ridge was comparatively weak, but it was strengthened by Stevenson's division taking position on the left of Cleburne about nine o'clock on the 25th, and Cheatham's division taking position on the left of Walker's division, while Stewart's division fell back to the crest and occupied the ridge from Ross' Gap to Bragg's headquarters. Bates' division was north of Stewart's with Anderson's adjoining Cleburne's left, leaving a gap on Bate's right.

At the close of the battle November 25th, General Sherman was near Tunnel Hill. Soon after sunrise on the morning of the 25th a movement began on the left and the northern extremities of Missionary Ridge. General Howard's troops were ordered to join Sherman's as was also Baird's division of the fourteenth corps, but when the latter reached Tunnel Hill he was informed that there was no room for his command there and he returned to the center. While General Sherman's attacks on the left were repulsed by the enemy, General Hooker had been moving across Lookout Valley to Rossville Gap and marched toward the crest of Missionary Ridge, thus endangering the enemy's left. Up to this time probably General Bragg had little anxiety about his center on Missionary Ridge. He must have begun to realize the peril from the movements of Sherman on the right and Hooker on the left, but he had been able to frustrate the efforts of Sherman to accomplish anything in the way of turning his right. The plan of battle so far as General Grant had indicated it in his general order did not for a moment contemplate anything like the storming of Missionary Ridge from the front.



The Craven House

The advance on Orchard Knob, the attack on Lookout Mountain and Hooker's movements on Rossville Gap were no part of General Grant's plan. His aim was to assault and capture the northeastern end of Missionary Ridge. By three o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th this part of his plan had failed, and General Grant began to feel that it was necessary that there should be a movement against the enemy's works on Missionary Ridge in order to prevent his concentrating on his right and overwhelming Sherman. Orders were issued to General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, and he moved out with Johnson's, Sheridan's, Woods and Baird's divisions, comprising eighty infantry regiments and four field batteries. The Confederate line in his front on Missionary Ridge comprised the divisions of Stewart, Breckinridge, Hindman and Cheatham, with about fifteen batteries, and two siege guns at General Bragg's headquarters. The distance of the Union line from the top of the ridge was more than a mile, and the slope about 2,000 feet, with an average height of about 400 feet. There were good rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, and others on the slope and rude breast-works on the crest. The slopes, as may be gathered from the figures given, were rather steep and difficult of ascent. The orders given to the troops in the center were to take the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge and then stop. Our troops advanced in magnificent order, and it must have been an impressive but ominous scene as viewed by the Confederate soldiers on Missionary Ridge. The flashing of the guns in the bright sunlight of a November afternoon, and the precise military evolutions of 30,000 men formed an imposing spectacle. Nevertheless, it seemed an impossibility for our Army to climb that ridge under the fire of one hundred pieces of artillery, and drive the infantry of the enemy out of their fortifications. The Army of the Cumberland advanced rapidly, captured the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, but, with the instinct of good soldiers, recognized the impossibility of remaining in that position. They must either go forward or backward and, like true soldiers, they went forward. When General Grant saw them pursue the enemy up the slope he made inquiry as to who had given the command. No one was found to take the responsibility. It was an anxious quarter of an hour for onlookers of every class. The banners of the different regiments seemed to be keeping pace with each other, and the lines, wavering and broken at different points, moved steadily onward. At one

time they seemed to halt. Instantly the orders were given for the troops in Fort Negley and in the earthworks to form in line of battle in front of the fort, so as to be ready to advance rapidly and cover a retreat if it should become necessary. But it was not necessary. The line moved onward, and the top of the ridge was reached at a number of different points almost simultaneously. Within fifteen minutes the whole ridge was occupied by the Union Army and more than half a hundred pieces of artillery and several thousand prisoners had been captured. General Starkweather, commanding our brigade, was handed a dispatch, which he read in so loud a voice that the whole brigade could hear, "The battery at Bragg's headquarters is captured and the whole ridge will be ours in fifteen minutes." Then came such a shout as is seldom heard, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The matter had been taken out of the hands of the commanding generals, and a most signal victory had been won by disobeying orders. The enemy was driven in the utmost confusion, and it was the work of the line officers and soldiers rather than of the commanding generals. In brief, the whole battle was fought, so far as it was a victory, contrary to the original plan found in General Grant's first order for battle. He did not contemplate the capture of Orchard Knob or Lookout Mountain, or the ever-memorable charge of Missionary Ridge, but he did expect to have Sherman fight the battle on the left wing by attacking the right wing of the enemy. All due honor to General Grant, whose military genius was exhibited on many battle-fields, but let it also be remembered that this signal victory was won by soldierly instinct and individual courage of privates, line and field officers.

When, on the morning of the 25th of November, the Union troops saw the National Flag proudly floating on the point of Lookout Mountain there was great rejoicing, but there was still a feeling of uncertainty. The power of the enemy had not been broken. His outposts had been captured, but his real line of battle was only shortened and strengthened. We all expected that there would be a great battle on the 25th, but no one seemed to even hope that a single day would completely break the enemy's lines and drive him in headlong flight from Missionary Ridge. At four o'clock on the 25th all the strong points of the enemy's line seemed secure, yet, two hours later, General Bragg's great army had been thoroughly routed; and, if the commanding general of the Union Army

had made his plans with the hope of such a victory the greater part of the Confederate Army might have been captured.

Before leaving this theme it may not be aniss to revert again to the statement that General Grant's plan of battle differed from the battle as it was fought.

It was rather natural for General Grant to have special confidence in General Sherman and the troops under his command, as he had been more intimately associated with them than with the Army of the Cumberland. It is possible, too, that he felt a special desire to see them take a leading part in the battle. Whatever may have been his reasons, he seemed to underestimate the skill and power of the re-enforcements that had come from the Eastern Army under General Hooker, and they were given no prominent part in his first plan of battle. General Sherman, in his memoirs, volume 1, page 361, explains General Grant's great error in regard to the Army of the Cumberland. He says, General Grant pointed out the house on Missionary Ridge where General Bragg's headquarters were known to be, and explained that the mules and horses of Thomas' Army were so starved that they could not haul his guns, that the men of Thomas' Army had been so demoralized by the battle of Chickamauga that he feared they would not get out of their trenches to assume the offensive, that he wanted General Sherman's troops to hurry up and take the offensive first. This statement of General Sherman reveals the errors of General Grant in his first plan of battle. His plan was to have Sherman's troops take the leading part, and the Army of the Cumberland and Hooker's command to act as supports. At the earnest suggestion of General Thomas, he permitted Hooker to make the attack on the left wing of the Confederate Army, on Lookout Mountain, and Hooker's troops captured the mountain. At Hooker's request he was permitted to cross Lookout Valley and threaten the enemy's left wing on Missionary Ridge on the 25th. General Sherman, on the left, having been misled by the errors in topographical maps, had not, up to this time, accomplished anything, although he was assisted by one division of the Army of the Cumberland. It is evident now to every one who knows anything of these military movements that it was a great error to expect the principal fighting to be done at Sherman's end of the line. When the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland were given an opportunity to move out of the trenches and attack the enemy

in front, though many batteries were suddenly unmasked along the crest of the Ridge, they fought the battle, accomplishing what seemed to General Grant impossible, and won a most signal victory.

Had General Grant sent General Jefferson C. Davis' division to strengthen General Hooker, instead of having sent it to General Sherman, when the enemy was driven by the Army of the Cumberland off the crest of Missionary Ridge, General Hooker's Army would have been in position to strike and capture a much larger number of the fugitives. This part of the battle was badly planned because General Grant's topographical maps misrepresented the north end of Missionary Ridge, and because any one would regard the capture of Missionary Ridge, by direct assault from the front, an impossibility.

It was reported at the time of the battle, and has been repeated since, that the successful storming of Missionary Ridge was made possible because General Sherman's attack on the right wing had drawn large forces from Thomas' front. We have excellent authority for saying that not a soldier left the Confederate center to go to the Confederate right after Sherman's assault began. The troops that went to the right were the troops that had abandoned Lookout Mountain. Soon after General Thomas' movements began against the Confederate center, Brown's, Cumming's and Manning's brigades were dispatched to the assistance of the Confederate forces on Missionary Ridge, General Cleburne accompanying them. Brown's brigade reached Cheatham's line and participated in the effort to check Baird's movement along the crest of the Ridge.

The decisive battle was fought and the victory won by the Army of the Cumberland in its charge on Missionary Ridge. The battle of Lookout Mountain was a brilliant victory, but it was only the capture of an outpost. Sherman's fighting on the left occupied a large part of two days, while the charge on Missionary Ridge only required less than an hour's time. The difference between the achievements in these movements, however, is indicated in the simple record of the loss of the Union Army and the rout of the Confederate Army. General Hooker, in his operations at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, all told, lost eighty-one killed and 390 wounded, a total of 471. General Sherman, with Jefferson C. Davis' division of the Army of the Cumberland, in

his two days fighting at the northern end of Missionary Ridge, lost in killed 209, wounded 1,141. The Army of the Cumberland, in the storming of Missionary Ridge, within an hour, lost 403 killed, 2,807 wounded. Driving the enemy out of their rifle-pits, they captured 51 pieces of artillery and several thousand prisoners. Let it ever be remembered that this was the work of soldiers that General Grant thought so demoralized by the battle of Chickamauga that they would not go out of their trenches to assume the offensive. We do not attach any special blame to General Grant for this false estimate. He did not know the Army of the Cumberland. It was his first observation and experience with it. He knew better afterwards. He found that they were, not only courageous enough to obey orders, but that they were brave enough to disobey orders and win a great victory that they could not have won had they simply obeyed his commands.

This was the end of the campaign for the possession of Chattanooga. It required three months' time, intense suffering and the lives of many brave men, but it was a complete victory—the greatest victory for the Union arms up to this time. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, said, "Chattanooga was the key to the situation, and its loss was terrible; our only comfort was that the people at Washington did not know what to do with it."

XX.

On Lookout Mountain

On the 28th of November we left Fort Negley and returned to our encampment; and, on the 29th of November, at 4 o'clock, we left our encampment and marched to the summit of Lookout Mountain. On the first of December we marched ten miles southward, countermarched some distance and encamped within nine miles of Summerville. On the second we marched about two miles south and halted in a place where there had been a Confederate encampment. On the third we marched back to Summerville and went into camp, where we remained until about the first of May. During the next five months, in our camp on Lookout Mountain, we had our most delightful army experiences. During the months of December and January it was sometimes very cold, especially when we

were on picket duty at night. The summit of Lookout Mountain is the highest point of land within a radius of many miles, and the wind blew frequently at the rate of from twenty to fifty miles an hour. It is hardly necessary to say that we dreaded picket duty on a windy night.

Col. Blakeley speaking of a storm that occurred on the last night of December, says, "In the afternoon of that day Major Bonnaffon was exercising the Regiment in skirmish drill, and it was so warm that the men had to take their coats off. By midnight there was a howling storm raging over the mountain and in fact over the whole country, but it pelted us awfully on the mountain. Guns dropped from the hands of pickets and camp guards. Many of the pickets became so benumbed they had to be brought to camp.

The storm soon passed away and next morning the sun came up bright and clear. In the evening preceeding the freeze, there was as usual, a heavy fog in the Tennessee Valley and the sudden cold had frozen the moisture on the trees, and when the sun rose next morning the limbs of the immense forests on the Georgia and North Carolina Mountains, on Waldens Ridge and the Racoon Mountain dazzled and swayed like pearls on webs of gauze, a sight never to be forgotten by those who saw it. It was a sea, an ocean of transcendant beauty. Our sufferings were such that night that Father Christy, our chaplain, wanted to open the hotel to let the men in it, where, tis true, they could have been comfortable. The storm left many frozen feet, hands and fingers and rheumatic cases were multiplied. We had, indeed, hard work and scant rations, but the men bore up bravely and all was done to make life agreeable."

During the winter we were in daily expectation of being called to East Tennessee to assist the Union forces that were threatened by General Longstreet's corps of the Confederate Army. As the winter gave place to the spring of 1864 there was intense activity on the part of the Army of the Cumberland in the way of collecting supplies and making preparations for advancing farther southward. Our Army was never in better condition, and it is doubtful whether any military commander was ever more thoroughly trusted by his soldiers than was General Thomas at this time.

After the defeat of General Bragg at Chattanooga the Confederate Army went into camp at Dalton, forty miles south of Chattanooga, on the railroad leading to Atlanta. Soon after this General Bragg was succeeded by General Joseph E.

Johnston, one of the ablest commanders in the Confederate Army. General Johnston's position at Dalton was one of great strength. Rocky Face Ridge, with its deep slopes, rugged sides and palisades, formed a natural fortification so that it was only approachable from the front through a pass called Buzzard Roost Pass. It would have been possible for a very small force to defend this position from any attack in front by a very large force and the Confederates, holding this position, numbered about 30,000 men.

On the 19th of January General Thomas made a reconnoissance in force against General Johnston's position at Dalton with four divisions of infantry: Cruft's, Baird's, Johnson's and Davis'. He carried Tunnel Hill and forced the head of his column into Buzzard Roost; and, after a most thorough examination, pronounced the place impregnable, reporting to General Grant that it was not possible to carry it by any attack from the front. He also made reconnoissance farther down the ridge and discovered that Snake Creek Gap, which penetrated the ridge south of Dalton, afforded an easy and completely hidden way to the enemy's rear and that it was unguarded at that time. Having made and reported these discoveries he withdrew to Ringgold.

Up to this time General Grant had planned to break through to the Gulf at Mobile, with Atlanta and Montgomery as intermediate points. His main object in ordering the movement on Dalton was to prevent General Johnston from detaching forces against General Sherman who was then starting from Vicksburg towards Selma as a preparation for a campaign to Mobile. The demonstration against Dalton detained Johnston's force, as was intended, but General Sherman, having penetrated to Meridian, turned back without attempting to move on Selma, or toward Mobile.

XXI.

The Atlanta Campaign

On the 28th of February General Thomas telegraphed a proposition to General Grant to enter upon a campaign for Atlanta with the Army of the Cumberland. In the meantime General Grant had been appointed Lieutenant-General in command of all the United States' forces: General Thomas was

General Sherman's senior, and General Grant, instead of appointing General Thomas as commander to take charge of this proposed campaign, appointed General Sherman to take command of the military division of the Mississippi which included the Army of the Cumberland. The troops who fought under General Thomas will always believe that this campaign for the capture of Atlanta, planned by General Thomas, would have been conducted more satisfactorily by the "Rock of Chickamauga," and they will always feel, too, that General Thomas should have been in the place occupied by General Sherman.

When General Thomas' plan for the campaign was submitted to General Grant his Army was well supplied, and he had, in round numbers, 60,000 men, while the Confederate forces in his front numbered about 40,000. Seven weeks after General Sherman assumed command, he had an army equipped for this campaign aggregating 88,188 infantry, 5,149 cavalry, 4,460 artillery, with 254 guns. The Army of the Cumberland comprised about two-thirds of the whole number; the Army of the Tennessee about 24,400, and the Army of the Ohio about 13,600. General Thomas commanded the Army of the Cumberland, General Schofield the Army of the Ohio, and General McPherson the Army of the Tennessee.

On the 8th of April, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley resigned, and the command of our Regiment devolved again upon Colonel Sirwell, who had been recommissioned and was now remustered. At a meeting of the officers of the Regiment, held on Lookout Mountain, with Major Bonaffon presiding, the following resolutions were adopted, signed and presented to Colonel Blakeley, "Whereas, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers has resigned his position in our Regiment, therefore, resolved; first, we, the commissioned officers of the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in parting with Lieutenant Colonel Blakeley, do cheerfully offer our testimonials to his gentlemanly deportment during the two and one-half years that he has been our officer; second, during the nine months that he has been our regimental commandant, we found him a strict disciplinarian, a business-like officer, brave and generous, just and firm, true and courteous, governing without tyranny or partiality or love of favor or fear of frown; third, in the camp, on the march, in the bivouack and on the field of battle, amid the realities of war, we have witnessed his actions and

without one stain on his escutcheon to tarnish his name, we have found him to be a true and noble man; fourth, in the resignation of Colonel Blakeley the service loses one of its purest and most efficient officers, one of its brightest lights, one of its most deserving men, and we, as a regiment, our best adviser and safest counselor, a kind friend, a noble fellow and a gallant hero; fifth, though we submit to fate, yet not without sorrow, in taking your hand, beloved Colonel and saying good by, remember that the friendships formed amid the trying vicissitudes of war have not been broken and shall ever live in our hearts as the most glorious oases of the great Rebellion. May God bless you and farewell."

These resolutions were signed by Major A. B. Bonnaffon, chairman, and Captain Charles B. Gillespie as secretary.

On the first day of May the Army of the Cumberland was on the move. On the second of May the 78th Pennsylvania left their pleasant camping ground on Lookout Mountain, and marched with the Army southward. The weather was fine; the soldiers were in good spirits; the Army was well equipped, and we were cheered by the thought that we could see the beginning of the end of the great War of the Rebellion. Nevertheless, the first part of the campaign was a disappointment, if not a failure. General Thomas understood the situation much better than General Sherman. His reconnaissance against Dalton in January had convinced him that to attack Dalton from the front would be to invite defeat. General Sherman, however, moved the great body of his army directly against Bald Face Ridge, attempting to force a passage through Buzzard Roost Gap. At this later day it requires no great military knowledge to know that if he had sent a small force to Buzzard Roost Gap, and had marched the great body of his army at once through Snake Creek Gap farther south, he would have reached General Johnston's rear and would have compelled him to evacuate. General Johnston did not, at this time, have more than 43,000 available troops, while General Sherman had 100,000. Several days were spent in verifying what General Thomas had already reported, viz., that it would be impossible to force an entrance through Buzzard Roost Gap. From the 7th of May the Armies of the Cumberland and the Ohio were on the sides of Rocky Face Ridge, near Buzzard Roost Gap, and, on the evening of the 9th, General Sherman telegraphed to Nashville that he had been fighting all day against rocks and defiles. Had he sent his force through Snake Creek

Gap on the 8th instead of waiting until the 11th, 12th and 13th, the history of the whole campaign would have been very different; for, when General Johnston discovered that our troops were at last coming through Snake Creek, he abandoned his position at Dalton.

The movements of the 78th Regiment during this time were interwoven with the movements of the whole Army. We left Lookout Mountain at six o'clock on the second, arriving at Graysville, Georgia, at four p. m. On the 3rd we came to Ringgold where we remained for three days. On the 6th we marched to Tunnel Hill, and on the 7th pushed on towards Buzzard Roost Gap. None of the soldiers of the 78th Regiment are likely to forget their experiences on the side of Bald Face Ridge. If my personal recollections of one night spent there are correct, it was about the wettest night since Noah's Flood. On the afternoon of a clear day, during which our brigade had marched under cover of the woods to within perhaps three-quarters of a mile of the base of the ridge, where our knapsacks and all baggage except ammunition and rations were left under guard, we charged across open fields and up the sides of the ridge so as to be ready for any emergency. The open fields, lying between the woods in which we left our baggage and the ridge, were probably 200 yards in width. The instant we made our appearance in line of battle, ready to start across these fields, the enemy's artillery was unmasked all along the crest of the Ridge, while their infantry began to pour down upon us a shower of minie balls. The 78th Regiment was the first to cross the fields, and we suffered very little because it required some time for the Confederates to get the exact range, especially on account of the necessity for depression. The other columns that followed ours suffered much greater loss. After we had reached the foot of the steep ridge we were comparatively safe, and moved half way up the sides in line of battle without losing a man. The 79th Pennsylvania, having just returned from veteran furlough, took position on our left. Amongst the killed in that regiment was one recruit, a bright, intelligent young man who had joined his regiment but a day or two before. He had been in the service only a week when he was numbered with the dead.

In the evening of that bright day and at night we had a succession of most terrific thunder storms with very heavy rains. Our rubber blankets had been left with our baggage.

and we had no protection except very light blouses and underwear. Toward midnight, when we were all thoroughly drenched and shivering with cold, I proposed to Captain Marlin that I should go back and find our baggage and get our rubber blankets. It was so dark as to give some hint as to what is meant by the "darkness that could be felt." Having crossed the fields, directed by flashes of lightening, and, having found a foot log, I crossed the stream by taking two or three steps at a time by the aid of the lightening, and I finally reached our company's baggage, selected our own rubber blankets and returned to my place in the line. It was the first time that I had ever used electric light.

After spending three days in the neighborhood of Buzzard Roost Gap, on the 12th and 13th the Army of the Cumberland marched rapidly down the west side of the ridge to Snake Creek Gap, passed through the gap in the direction of Resaca. By the delay at Buzzard Roost Gap General Johnston was enabled to withdraw from Dalton and place himself between the Union Army and Dalton and give battle at Resaca. Any one who reads the official reports of these movements will be convinced that General Sherman greatly erred when he failed to follow the advice of General Thomas at this point, and that this error necessitated the long and costly campaign for the capture of Atlanta. Had the Army of the Cumberland pushed through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th and 10th, so as to prevent General Johnston from concentrating at Resaca the campaign would have resulted in the complete demoralization of the Confederate Army.

The battle of Resaca was a very complicated affair, and cannot be described in detail. The Union Army had been skirmishing every day for more than two weeks, and, at some points, the skirmishing had developed into pitched battles. There was no one day in the month of May that was to be compared with the 19th and 20th of September at the battle of Chickamauga, or to the great charge on Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga, yet there was some desperate fighting. The loss of the Union Army for the month of May amounted to 9,299 men, nearly ten per cent. of the entire Army.

XXII.

Resaca

On the 14th of May the Army of the Cumberland advanced in line of battle till within a mile of the fortifications of the enemy while the other corps of the Union Army were trying to press to the rear of the enemy. Speaking of the 14th, the Morning Report Book of Company F says, "There was heavy fighting all day along our entire line just in front of Resaca, Georgia." On the night of the 14th our brigade threw up rude fortifications within about 800 to 1,200 yards of the fortifications of the enemy. Companies A and F were on the skirmish line in the woods in front of these fortifications, with the exceptions of some recruits who had just joined the company and were kept within the fortifications. During the entire day the artillery stationed along the line of fortifications kept up a continuous fire on the Confederate fortifications in our front. We also poured into their fortifications a leaden hail from our rifles. A regiment would march into our breastworks, each man having sixty cartridges, and would continue to load and fire into the fortifications of the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when another regiment, with a new supply, would take their places. A constant fire of musketry and artillery was in this way kept up nearly the entire day, so that the Confederates did not dare to raise their heads above their fortifications. Several times during the day the Confederates attempted to plant a battery in position to defend their lines, but each time the guns were dismounted by our artillery before they succeeded in firing more than two or three shots.

Our line of battle that day was in an oak and hickory woods, and, during the day, squirrels could be seen skipping about over the boughs of the trees above the fortifications. They probably thought the neighborhood had gone on a hunting expedition. As night came on, the firing ceased and the troops in the fortifications went to sleep while the skirmishers acted as pickets. Sometime in the night an alarm was given and the enemy was supposed to be advancing. Suddenly everybody was moving, and a most terrific cannonading began. The gun supported by Company A, of the 78th Pennsylvania, was the first to open fire that night, but in ten seconds a hundred guns were firing, and in less than five minutes it was all

over. It was a false alarm, and the next morning we discovered that the enemy had slipped out of his entrenchments and escaped.

The Confederate Army retreated from Resaca to Cassville, nearly thirty miles south, and took a strong position north of the Etowah River, where he prepared for battle; but when he found that General Thomas was rapidly concentrating his forces, he retreated to Alatoona Mountains, south of the river.

XXIII.

Battle of New Hope Church

The movements of the 78th Regiment for the next five days did not bring us in direct conflict with the enemy. On the 18th we marched to Calhoun, Georgia, and bivouacked two miles south of the town. On the 19th we marched to Kingston and threw up fortifications, where we remained until the 23rd. On the 23rd the advance column of the Union Army left the railroad and marched directly westward for the purpose of turning the left flank of the enemy at Dallas instead of making a direct attack on him in the mountain passes. This movement was anticipated by the Confederate commander, and his troops were found in force in the neighborhood of Dallas. The battle lines at this time were nearly ten miles long, and there was nearly always brisk skirmishing at different points. At an intermediate point, known as New Hope Church, on the 27th of May, the Union lines were advanced more than a mile, breaking through the Confederate lines, and bringing on a pitched battle. In this advance, the 78th Pennsylvania, leading our brigade, moved forward in battle line across wooded ravines and ridges to the edge of the open fields advancing under a very heavy musketry and artillery fire of the enemy.

Before we reached the open fields a number of men were killed and wounded. The first man of Company A that I saw fall was James Little. I was but a few feet from him, and thought that he was instantly killed, but Captain Ayres, of Company H, told me afterwards that he had raised him up when he said to him, "Tell mother I am in the front ranks yet," and, repeating the words three times, he expired a few moments afterwards in the arms of Chaplain Christy.

This seems to be a fitting place to say that Chaplain Christy had wonderful facility for being present on the battle field in the thickest of the fight, and seemed always at hand to relieve the wounded. He greatly endeared himself to the soldiers of the Regiment by his actions on the battle field.

Having reached the edge of the woods we halted in a ravine, and the line of battle was somewhat protected, though the officers, being a few paces in the rear of the line, were peculiarly exposed. In a very few minutes the enemy made a desperate charge across the open fields to drive us from our position. They did not have any very definite line of battle, but they seemed to be in countless numbers, and they did not waver until, at some points, in front of the 78th Regiment they were not ten paces from our line. As they approached, and as they retreated, our soldiers loaded and fired with deliberate aim and fatal effect. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy must have been very great, for in all my experience and observation of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment never had an opportunity for doing such deadly work, and never did their duty more courageously. This particular charge lasted only a few minutes, and our Regiment lost that evening in killed and wounded more than half a hundred men. The number of killed as compared with the wounded was much larger than in any other battle in which we were engaged. Three men in Company A were instantly killed; two others were wounded, one of whom died, and the one who recovered was seven months in the hospital before he was able to be taken to his home.

This was my last sight of the Regiment as a part of the Army in the field; for, as the enemy retreated, I had the misfortune to stop a minie ball of fifty-nine calibre, which shattered the bone of my left arm and lodged in my shoulder, where it remained for three years. There was a terrific roar of musketry and artillery at the time, but, when I was struck, a soldier in the ranks turned around and said to me, "You are shot, are you not?" He afterwards told me that he heard the ball strike me. When I replied that I was shot, he asked me whether he should help me off the field. I told him to come with me a short distance to find a surgeon, after which he returned to the company. As I walked back through the woods, and glanced at the 78th Regiment, I am glad to be able to say, every man seemed to be doing his whole duty amid the greatest

dangers. I felt, then, and I feel now, that it was an honor to be associated with so brave and so patriotic a body of men in defense of our Country's Flag, standing between our Country and its deadly enemies. In one sense I had the worst of that fight, for, with my clothing saturated with blood, I did not look very presentable, but I never felt less like blushing. I had fought and was suffering for a great and good cause. I had not, at that time, read Horace, and could not say,

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,"

but I could better understand the poet's meaning by what I saw and experienced that day.

I have not, up to this time, tried to record the experiences of our soldiers who, either on account of wounds or disease, were compelled to spend a large part of their time as sufferers in our military hospitals. My experiences and observations, from this time onward, enabled me to form a fair estimate of the sacrifices made by the men who served their country by suffering as sick or wounded soldiers. This was, after all, the hardest kind of service. I may be pardoned for giving a brief sketch of personal experiences, since it will enable the reader to better understand the experiences of other wounded soldiers in our Army hospitals.

On the night of the 27th of May, I was conveyed some four or five miles in an ambulance to the field hospital, and early the next morning had my wounds dressed. The 28th and 29th were very hot days even for Georgia; and, on these two days, I, with many other wounded soldiers, was transported in an ambulance forty miles. The night of the 28th was a hard night. We had been hauled twenty miles through the dust and heat and were looking forward to another twenty miles of hard journeying next day. My wound was very painful, and I shall never forget the scene in the field hospital where we tried to sleep. On the 30th we were brought by railroad in a hospital car to Chattanooga. Some two weeks afterwards I was transported to Sherman General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, where I spent the summer, not being able to be sent home. About the first of September, I, together with many other wounded soldiers, was removed to Louisville, Kentucky. The day I was wounded I had served in the field thirty-three months without being a day off duty, and this was followed by seven months in the hospital, so that I had fair opportunities for comparing experiences in the field with experiences

in the hospital. While in active service in the field, there were times when we had great exposure with intense suffering and fatigue, but our average experiences were very enjoyable, and I never knew what real sacrifice was until I was wounded and sent to the hospital. I should say, also, that it seemed to me, everything was done that could be done by physicians and nurses to make the wounded as comfortable as possible. Only once, during my hospital experience, did I ever come in contact with a surgeon that was utterly unfit for his position. This one was a brutal, drunken wretch, whose name, I am glad to say, I do not recollect.

Up to this point the writer has tried to give pen pictures from his own personal experiences and observations, his memory being assisted by historical data. From this time onward, it will be necessary to give the history of the movements of the Regiment as he finds them reported by other observers.

After the fierce battle of the afternoon and night of the 27th of May, the Regiment participated in the movements of our Army in front of Atlanta until the 22nd of June. The 28 and 29th of May the Regiment lay in reserve on Pumpkin Vine Creek, listening to the heavy skirmishing and to the artillery duels all along our line of battle. From the 29th until the 6th of June the Regiment took part in the skirmishes in the Alatoona Mountain region, but did not have any pitched battles. On the 6th of June the enemy evacuated their position in our front, and at ten o'clock the Regiment marched to the left. On the 7th our brigade bivouacked near Big Shanty, Georgia, where it remained in comparative quiet until the 11th, when the brigade marched in the direction of Meridian, Georgia. On the 13th there was heavy cannonading all day, and on the 18th our lines were advanced two miles and breastworks were thrown up. On the 20th the Regiment bivouacked in front of Kenesaw Mountains, and, on the 21st, was on the skirmish line in front of Kenesaw. On the 22nd of June the Regiment left the line of battle at the front at six o'clock, a. m., and took the cars for Chattanooga, arriving at Chattanooga at twelve o'clock on the 23rd, going into camp near Fort Negley.

XXIV.

The Regiment Ordered to Chattanooga

From the 23rd of June to the 25th of September the headquarters and the encampment of the Regiment were at Chattanooga, but detachments of this Regiment and of the 108th Ohio served as train guards from Chattanooga to the front. Both regiments were under command of Colonel Sirwell. The guarding of these trains was reckoned a most precarious and responsible duty; for, up to this time, it is said, that the Confederates had captured and burned nearly half of the trains going to the front. While the 78th Regiment guarded these trains not a single train was lost, though they were often attacked. On the 27th of June the guard was fired upon, and one of the train guards, George Adams, of Company A, was severely wounded. A detailed account of the experiences of the different detachments, as they went from day to day as train guards, would be very interesting to the friends of those who participated, but it would be impossible to give more than an outline as we find only brief references in the report books of the different companies. On the 14th of August a detachment from the Regiment, under General Steedman, assisted in driving the Confederates, under Wheeler, from Dalton. On the morning of the 15th, shortly after daylight, skirmishing began, and the Confederates were driven three miles, being scattered in all directions. Only a few men of the 78th were slightly wounded, but, it is said, that the Confederates lost from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty.

On the 24th of September the 78th Regiment struck tents and marched to the railroad station with a view of taking the cars to Tullahoma, but, while waiting for the train, the Regiment with other troops, to the number of 1,200, under command of Colonel Sirwell, was ordered to Athens, Alabama. This sudden change of orders had been brought about by the appearance of the Confederates, under command of General Forrest, at Athens, Alabama. Taking the train at eleven o'clock a. m., of the 25th, the Regiment arrived at Decatur at seven p. m., when the whole command was ordered to report to Major General Rousseau at Nashville, Tennessee. In obedience to this command the Regiment arrived at Stevenson on the morning of the 26th, and reported at Nashville the same day, when the command was ordered to Pulaski, Tennessee, where

it arrived about noon on the 27th. The records of this event the Morning Report Book of Company F say, "Arrived at Pultaski at 10 a.m., lay near the station, shelled by rebel artillery." When the rebel force at this point was dispersed the regiment hastened back to Nashville, arriving at ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th, when it was ordered to proceed immediately to Tullahoma and protect that place from a threatened attack by General Forrest's cavalry. On the way to Tullahoma the Regiment stopped for a time at Murfreesboro and then proceeded to Wartrace, where it arrived at eight o'clock in the evening and bivouacked for the night. On the 30th the regiment proceeded to Tullahoma, but on the first of October was again ordered to Nashville, arriving in the afternoon and encamping three miles south of the city. At two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd the Regiment was ordered into line, and at seven o'clock started for Franklin, Tennessee. It is not necessary to say that these days were full of excitement and that the air was full of rumors.

About this time General Rousseau fitted up an expedition for the purpose of driving General Forrest's cavalry force across the Tennessee River, and the 78th Pennsylvania, as mounted infantry, became a part of this expedition. This was a new experience for the Regiment, but not an unpleasant one. We have no sketch of the movements of the Regiment or different parts of it during this expedition, but we know that the expedition lasted about ten days, and that it was successful.

This expedition as mounted infantry was the last active service of the Regiment, and it arrived at Nashville on the 17th of October, six days after its term of service had expired. On the 18th of October the Regiment, by order of General George H. Thomas, was relieved from duty in the Department of the Army of the Cumberland and was ordered to Pennsylvania to be mustered out of the service.

XXV.

Return of the Regiment to Pennsylvania to be Mustered Out of the Service

It seems a great pity that we could not have an adequate pen picture of the return of this Regiment by some one who had served during the three years and then entered fully into

the happy experiences of this occasion. The writer of this history was still in the hospital, unable to return with the Regiment, and cannot do justice to this part of the history. We can easily imagine, however, that the joy of the return was mingled with sadness. Every soldier and officer of the Regiment carried back memories of the brave comrades who had gone with him to the front three years before and were not with him on its return. When these soldiers met old friends there was always a vein of profound sadness in their happiness as the sight of each familiar face reminded them of the faces of comrades who had given their lives for their country. Many of the friends who came to greet these returning veterans welcomed them with tears and sobs while they thought of their own dear ones that would never return. Nevertheless, this was a time every soldier had looked forward to with hope and had dreamed of for months and years. It was a homecoming never to be forgotten by those who participated.

The Regiment embarked at Nashville on the evening of the 18th and came by way of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburg. Every scene on the Ohio, above Louisville, reminded the members of the Regiment of their experiences, their hopes and their fears when, three years before, with two other regiments of Negley's brigade, they had gone down the Ohio River as far as Louisville. These three years had been spent in campaigning through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Three years before, these soldiers knew nothing of real warfare; now they were regarded, and deserved to be regarded, as real veterans. They had participated in great battles and knew what war meant.

The citizens of Pittsburg had not forgotten the Regiment, and they gave to the returning veterans a very cordial reception, while the villages and hamlets from Pittsburg to Kittingan vied with each other in their efforts to show their appreciation for their soldier friends. A member of the Regiment who participated in the return said, "The memory of the hearty welcome and the kind greetings received, from the time we first set foot on the soil of our native State, will ever remain a bright spot in the mind of every member of the 78th Regiment.

XXVI.

Review and Remarks

We have tried to take our readers with us as we sketched the experiences of this Regiment from the first of September, 1861 until the 4th of November, 1864. During these three eventful years the soldiers and officers performed their duties faithfully and courageously, in camp, on picket, and in many hard-fought battles. When these soldiers returned to be mustered out of the service and go to their homes, they had been tried and not found wanting. They were men of conscience and brain as well as of brawn. For three years they had been away from the restraints of home life, but the great majority of them had carried their intelligent consciences with them, and could look their friends in the face without feeling ashamed of their record. Most of them were men of deep religious convictions. Soldiers, as a rule, did not say much about their religion, but they often thought deeply. These men believed in God as the moral Governor of the universe, and, when they faced death, they had little fear of physical suffering. They believed that after death would come the judgment, when they would receive their rewards for the deeds done in the body, and their thought of death included in it the thought of this judgment. In some tents of the Regiment, morning and evening worship and Bible reading were kept up according to the custom in their old homes.

As an indication of the kind of men that composed this Regiment, and the character of the homes from which they came, we publish an extract from an article by Joshiah Copley, a well known contributor to religious journals, whose home was in Allegheny City. Mr. Copley had four sons in the United States Service during the War of the Rebellion. Speaking of John S. Copley, his oldest son, who was killed in the Battle of South Mountain in Maryland, on the 14th of September, 1862, the father says:

"He was a member of Company A Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, a good man and sincere Christian." He goes on to say, "The next in age was Albert, a member of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers. In character he was like his brother. At the Battle of Stone River in Tennessee he was wounded by an exploded shell, and captured. He and his fellow prisoners were put on board a train and carried southward near to

the border of Florida. There they turned back to be taken to Richmond, because some Union forces had in the meantime come near to that part of the Gulf States.

Although not mortally wounded, 1,200 miles of continuous travelling was more than he was able to bear. When the returning train got as far as Knoxville, Tenn., he was taken off and put into a hospital. There he wrote me a short letter, giving me the above facts. He spoke hopefully of his recovery; but very soon afterward another letter from some one there informed me of his death. But that was all. I wrote to his captain, and to Gen. Jas. S. Negley, then in command of his division. Both returned kind replies, but could give me no information subsequent to his capture.

During that war, as many people will remember, a band of generous men and women organized for the purpose of giving a good meal to every regiment which passed through Pittsburg, no matter what the hour might be. A few weeks after Albert's death I learned that a regiment in transit from west to east would be at the City Hall about midnight that night. I lived in Allegheny City at the time, and had no active part in that good work. But still I felt that I must go over that night and see "the boys."

When I entered the hall I found them around the long tables to the number of ten or twelve hundred, all highly pleased, as if they enjoyed their bountiful warm supper. I stood near the entrance and looked on until they were through and had begun to gather into groups. Then I walked down among them, but spoke to none until I noticed a good-looking young man standing alone. I went to him and entered into conversation. He told me that he was a member of an Ohio Regiment, giving its number, and that he belonged to what was known as the Army of the Cumberland. "Did you ever meet any of the men of the 78th Pennsylvania?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied; "we lay for sometime alongside of that regiment, and I got acquainted with a good many of the boys." "Did you know a man named Albert Copley?" He started at the question, and exclaimed, "Albert Copley! Why I was lying beside him in the hospital when he died." He then told me that he was captured at the same time—that they traveled all that round in the same car—that he dressed Albert's wound daily as well as he could—that before reaching Knoxville he himself took sick—that both were put into the same hospital,

and occupied couches side by side. He said Albert was in a fair way of recovery until erysipelas set in, which soon terminated in death. He spoke of his resignation, cheerfulness, and hopefulness, and of his gratitude to his nurse, who had been very kind to him. I inquired of him if he knew anything of his grave; but he did not, for he was too sick to attend his funeral. He told me that Albert gave that nurse what little he had in return for his unwearying kindness."

The opinion prevails in some places that the average soldier is reckless, profane, and less careful of the rights of his fellowmen than the average citizen at home. It has been my privilege to be intimately associated with soldiers, with business men, and with men in all the various professions and avocations of life, and I wish to bear this testimony: The average soldier of the 78th Regiment did not have as much culture as the average professional or business man with whom I have come in contact; he did not say as much about religion as the average man with whom I have been most intimately associated; he could not boast of his bank account, but he had as much real manhood as any one whose friendship I have ever enjoyed. There is something about ordinary business—there is something about all the contentions of commercial, social and political life that has a great tendency to make a man selfish, not to say mean and unmanly. One business man feels perfectly free to let another take the worst of the bargain, and bear more than his share of the burdens of any business enterprise, while he gets more than his own share of the benefits. One Christian is often found very willing that other Christians should bear all the burdens, reproach and self-sacrifice of carrying on Christian work and of contending against wrong doing, while he is willing to take all the honors, whether deserved or undeserved. I have even found ministers of the Gospel who did not think it necessary to bear one another's burdens. In contrast with this, it may be truthfully said, that the soldiers of the 78th Regiment generally moved on a higher plane and maintained a higher code of morals. No good soldier would ask or expect his comrade to face dangers or endure hardships or bear burdens that he was unwilling to accept for himself. The officer or soldier who was unwilling to take his full share of the dangers and burdens soon came to be reckoned unmanly and cowardly. Soldiers had the highest regard for their enemies whom they met on the battle field, but they had the great-

est possible contempt for shirkers and cowards and traitors in their own ranks. I have known men in social, business, and even in church enterprises, to encourage their fellow-men to go forward in arduous and dangerous undertakings, and, when their representatives were bearing the brunt of the battle, they would begin to fire on them from the rear. I never saw anything of this kind on the part of any soldier in the 78th Regiment. At the end of three years' service we knew each other better, and we could depend on each other more confidently than we could when we first entered the army. While we sincerely hope that the time may soon come when there will be no bloody battle fields and no need of soldiers, it must be confessed that military life, in active service, has a great tendency to develop in most men a very high type of real manhood.

The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Kittanning by Lieutenant Ward of the U. S. Army on the 4th day of November, and was paid on the 5th of November. The soldiers and officers of the Regiment then returned to their respective homes and took up at once the active duties of home life. It is not necessary to say that they were still deeply interested in everything that concerned the progress of the Army in conquering the Rebellion. Most of them expected to enter again into service for their country if they should be needed, and some of them did re-enlist.

XXVII.

Organization of Veterans into Two Companies

The recruits whose time had not expired and veteran volunteers remained at Nashville under command of Major Bonnaffon and Lieutenants Torbett and Smith. They were organized into two companies, and afterwards became companies A and B at the new organization of the Regiment. Sergeant Rankin of Company A was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant of Company A December 3, 1864. William B. McCue was promoted from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant, December 2, 1864. Lieutenant Smith of Company K was promoted to Captain of Company B December 3, 1864. Seargeant Andrew Brown was promoted from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant of Company B, December 3rd, 1864. Bernard Keigan was promoted from Sergeant to 2nd Lieutenant of Company B December 4th, 1864.

XXVIII.

Second Regimental Organization

The two companies of veterans and recruits were organized in this way until February or March of 1865, when the Governor of Pennsylvania assigned eight new companies to the organization, bringing the new organization up to the minimum regimental strength. When this organization took place Major Bonnaffon was commissioned as Colonel of the Regiment, Henry W. Torbett as Lieutenant Colonel, Robert M. Smith as Major, the other commissioned officers being advanced in rank so that David A. Rankin became Captain of Company A, and Andrew Brown Captain of Company B.

Company C of the new organization was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., in February, 1865, with A. B. Selheimer as Captain, John S. McEwen as 1st Lieutenant and Samuel Eisenbise as 2nd Lieutenant. Company D of the new organization was recruited in Cumberland County, with John A. Swartz as Captain, Washington L. Stoeck as 1st Lieutenant and Samuel M. Mitchell as 2nd Lieutenant. Company E was recruited in Butler County, with Robert I. Boggs as Captain, Alexander Gillespie as 1st Lieutenant and Lewis Gantz as 2nd Lieutenant. Company F was recruited in Allegheny County, with Jas. L. Graham as Captain, Thomas Nelson as 1st Lieutenant and Walter Reynolds as 2nd Lieutenant. Company G was recruited in Beaver County, with David S. Cook as Captain, Isaac Reno as 1st Lieutenant and Jas. R. Cowden as 2nd Lieutenant. Company H was recruited in Allegheny County, with Paul Crawford as Captain, Jas. B. Brown as 1st Lieutenant and Jos. H. Rubican as 2nd Lieutenant. Company I was recruited in Allegheny County, with Chas. D. Wiley as Captain, John McRoberts as 1st Lieutenant and George N. McNulty as 2nd Lieutenant. Company K was recruited in Huntingdon County, with John Brewster as Captain, David G. Enyeart as 1st Lieutenant and Milton H. Sangree as 2nd Lieutenant.

In order to give an intelligent sketch of the part taken by the second organization of the 78th Regiment in the prosecution of the War of the Rebellion, it will be necessary for us to go back a little in the history and briefly sketch the movements of our Army during September, October and November.

After the capture of Atlanta, when General Hood had succeeded General Jos. E. Johnston in command of the Confederate Army, General Thomas proposed to General Sherman to take the troops under his direct command and march to the sea coast, leaving General Sherman at Atlanta. General Sherman seemed favorable to this proposition, but General Grant objected. In the meantime Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and his advisers formed a plan for sending General Hood's force to the rear of General Sherman, and cutting off his communications, thinking that this move would compel General Sherman to retreat. This created new military conditions, and led to General Sherman's final determination to march across the Confederacy to the sea coast, and, as he expressed it, cut the Confederacy in two. General Sherman confessed that this was not a mere matter of military strategy, but that such a course would convince the world that what General Grant had said was true, that the Confederacy was only a hollow shell.

When General Grant gave his consent to this movement, it was with the expressed condition that a sufficient force should be left to hold Chattanooga, and to guard the communications against any force that the Confederates might send. It was expected that General Hood's Army would follow General Sherman, and General Sherman's forces were large enough to have risked a battle with General Hood at any time. But the plan of the Confederates was entirely different, and the result of it all was that General Sherman took the larger part of the Army to march through a territory where he had no military forces to contend with of any importance, while General Thomas was left with a very inadequate force to meet the whole Confederate Army under General Hood. In September, October and November General Thomas gradually and skillfully concentrated all his available forces in front of Nashville, and General Hood proceeded by way of Corinth to re-occupy middle Tennessee, taking possession of Pulaski and Columbia. During all this time, General Thomas' forces were far inferior in numbers to those of General Hood, though the authorities at Washington were urging General Thomas to attack and destroy General Hood's Army.

XXIX.

Battle of Nashville

By the first of December General Thomas had concentrated at Nashville all the troops available for battle, except a part of his cavalry which had been sent North to be remounted. He then felt secure against attack, but was not yet prepared for offensive operations. His purpose was to completely crush the enemy, and this purpose caused him to delay for a few days, and explains his refusal to yield to the pressure of positive orders to fight the enemy regardless of consequences. He preferred to lose his command rather than fight before he had made thorough preparations to crush General Hood's Army. He had at this time three corps of infantry, from as many different military departments, together with mounted and dismounted cavalry, a large element of raw troops, convalescents from Sherman's 4th corps, and six regiments of Negro troops. It required time to bring together this heterogeneous mass and provide transportation for the pursuit of the enemy in the event of victory. General Thomas did not have any such army as the Army of the Cumberland was when the battle of Stone River was fought, or when the battle of Chickamauga was fought.

The dispatches of Secretary Stanton and of General Grant during the early part of December indicated the growing impatience at Washington, D. C. On the 5th of December General Grant urged with great emphasis that General Thomas should at once attack General Hood's Army. In answer, General Thomas stated that he hoped in three days to be able to make the attack. December 6th General Thomas was ordered peremptorily to wait no longer for his cavalry. General Thomas replied, "I will make the necessary disposition and attack at once, agreeable to your orders, although I believe it will be hazardous with the small force of cavalry now at my service." In his effort to fulfill this promise he met with obstacles which convinced him that he could not then fight a battle with such results as he desired, and he concluded to wait until the 9th or 10th. On the 9th, General Grant directed that General Thomas should be ordered to turn over his command to General Schofield; but the same day he suspended the order. General Thomas did not know of this order until years afterwards. General Thomas fully expected to make the attack on the 10th,

but found it impossible because the hills were covered with ice. This condition continued through the 11th and 12th. On the 13th General Grant ordered Major General John A. Logan to proceed to Nashville and take command of the Army provided that, on his arrival, General Thomas had still made no advance. Speaking of his action at this point, General Thomas expressed his view of the case as follows, "I thought, after what I had done in the War, I ought to be trusted to decide when the battle should be fought. I thought I knew better when it should be fought than any one could know as far off as City Point, Virginia."

It is not necessary, at this late day, to say that General Thomas' action was more than vindicated. Had he been a weaker man, and made the attack when he was ordered to do so, it is very doubtful whether the results would have been at all favorable to the Union cause. The official reports of General Hood say that he had, when at Florence, an Army of 57,560 men. When General Thomas had concentrated all his forces at Nashville, he had about 50,000 men for offensive operations. These two facts show that it would have been a very perilous thing for General Thomas to have brought on a battle before he had concentrated his whole Army at Nashville. With inferior numbers and many undisciplined troops, he could not risk a battle up to this time. It is not necessary for us to attempt to give any sketch of this great battle that resulted in the crushing and scattering of the Confederate forces in Tennessee. The hero of Stone River, "The Rock of Chickamauga" again proved himself our wisest and most skillful military leader.

As we have already seen the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment had an important part in all the movements connected with the concentration of General Thomas' Army at Nashville up to the 17th of October, when the Regiment was ordered home to be mustered out. The soldiers of the old Regiment who had re-enlisted, and the recruits that had entered the Regiment after its organization, and whose term of service had not expired, were now organized into two companies. These two companies could not have as definite and prominent a part in the great battle that destroyed General Hood's Army as they would have had if their regimental organization had been completed. The writer has not been able to get a detailed account of the movements of these two companies for the months of December and January. We only know that they performed

general scout and guard duties wherever there was need and opportunity.

The Battle of Nashville was fought on the 15th and 16th of December, and it is said that no other battle of the war was fought from start to finish so completely according to the prepared plan of the commanding General. By the evening of the 16th General Hood's Army was completely routed at all points. General Thomas blamed himself for not having so disposed his forces on the evening of the 15th as to have captured the whole Confederate Army.

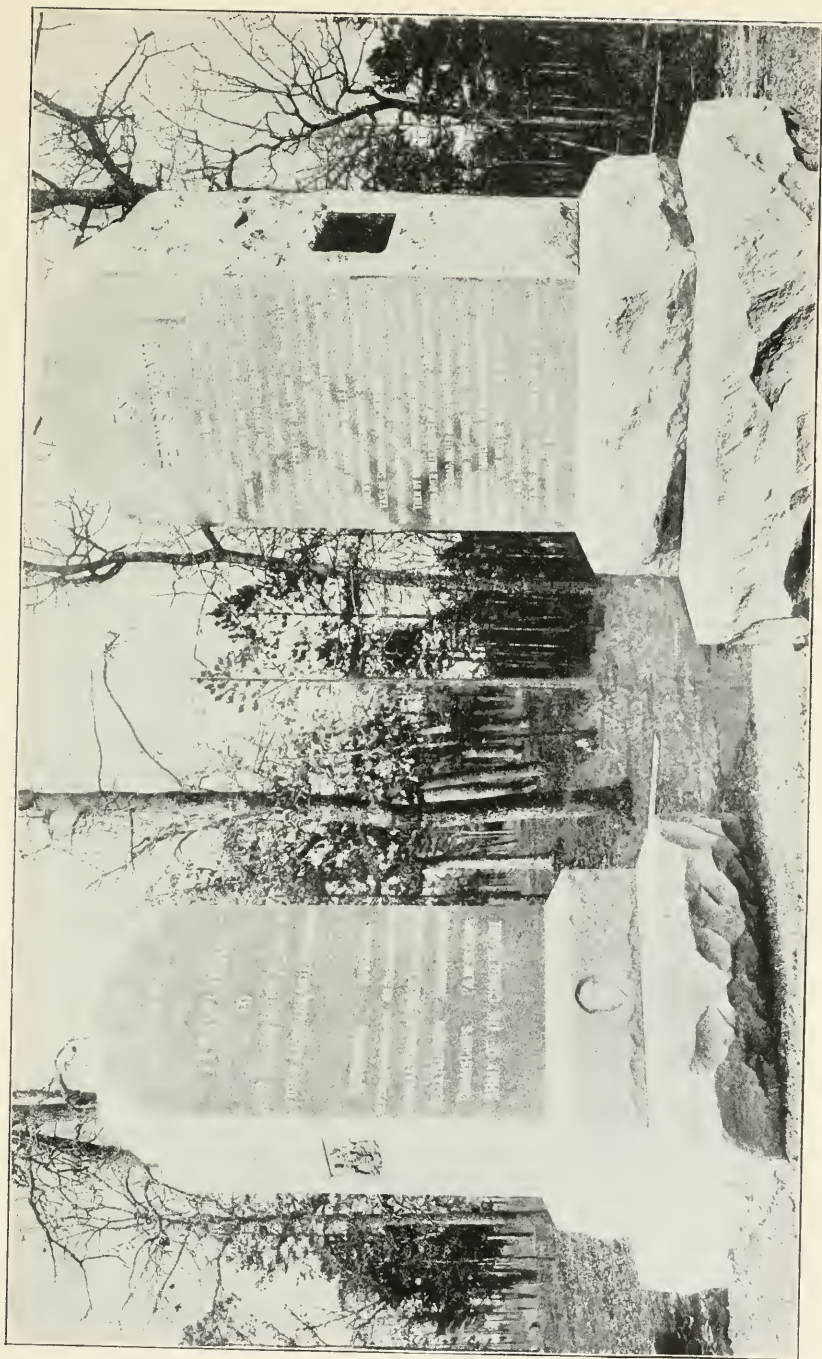
As this was the first pitched battle in which Negro troops took an active and prominent part we should not fail to notice General Thomas' estimate of their conduct. When riding over the battle field he saw their dead mingled with the bodies of white soldiers he said, "This proves the manhood of the Negro." Speaking of them afterwards he said, "It will take time for the regeneration of the Negro, and he will come out purified by the terrible ordeal by which he has been subjected. He will assume an honorable position in the ranks of humanity. That which is too weak to stand the protracted trial will perish; that which is too thoroughly infected with the poisonous infection of slavery will slough off; but the remnant will be found to be men and will discharge their duties as citizens in our midst."

By the time the 78th Regiment had completed its second organization General Hood's Army had been driven from Tennessee, and the new Regiment did not have any opportunity for engaging in any great battle, but, under the leadership of that brave and brilliant veteran, Colonel Bonnaffon, the Regiment performed its duty faithfully until the close of the War, and was mustered out of the service, September 11, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

XXX.

Conclusion

The writer of history only records surface indications. The real spirit of history lies deeper and each reader must look beneath the surface in order to find the great truths to which the words of the historian are only index fingers. Every reader of our Regimental History can fill out this word pic-



The Regimental Monument

ture for himself, and, as he does so, from out the dim vista of the past, he may catch glimpses of waving banners, flashing bayonets, serried columns, charging battalions, smoking artillery and galloping squadrons, and he may hear again the echoes of the songs we used to sing on the march, in the bivouack and by the camp fire. As he dreams of the past and listens to these echoes he may hear again the inspiring words, "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty;" "Rally round the Flag, Boys;" "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys are Marching;" "John Brown's Body lies mouldering in the Dust." Perhaps, too, he may hear some faint echoes of the song, so popular then but almost forgotten now, "W'ell Hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." This brief sketch contains only a few prominent facts in our Regimental History, but we believe that the reading of it will strengthen the bond of friendship that bound the comrades together during these years of trials and dangers and will kindle anew our patriotic enthusiasm.

And now, brave comrades of the 78th Pennsylvania, farewell. I have appreciated the honor conferred upon me and have performed, to the best of my ability, the work assigned me by your historical committee. We together have joined hands with the heroes of the War of the Revolution; they built and launched our great Ship of State, and we have helped to defend and preserve her in her hour of greatest peril. They, under the leadership of Washington, the Father of our Country, wrought the ribs of steel and made each rope and sail, while we, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, the Savior of our Country, kept her from being wrecked by the winds and waves of the great Rebellion. We can appropriate the words of our greatest American poet and sing,

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!

Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

Nearly forty years have come and gone since our Regiment was mustered out of the United States' service. A majority of the comrades have answered the last great roll call, and each succeeding year a goodly company will join the majority until not one will be left. As we look backward over the past, and out into the future, we could wish that we might have some record of each comrade that would bring out in bold relief each distinct personality; but, after all, this is not important; each biography is well known to the King of kings to whom we are all to give our final account, and, from whom, each one will in the end receive his just reward.

Appendix

I.

Chickamauga—Chattanooga National Military Park Commission

Under date of December 20, 1893, General J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Commission, addressed a communication to the Chief Executives of such states as were represented by military organizations in the battle of Chickamauga and the various other engagements in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, asking their co-operation in the work of correctly locating the positions of the organizations so engaged. In response to this request, Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of April, 1894, appointed a Commission from the survivors of these Regiments and Batteries to aid in this work on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. The members of the 78th Regiment who served on this Commission were Archibald Blakeley, R. D. Elwood, Chas. B. Gillespie, Fred F. Wiehl, A. B. Hay, Geo. Schaffner and J. T. Gibson. Under the call set forth in the Commission the delegates convened May 15th, 1894, in the Supreme Court Room of the Capitol Building at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when Colonel Archibald Blakeley of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment was elected chairman.

The majority of the members of this Commission met by appointment at Chattanooga during the month of the following September, and, after spending several days in going carefully over the various battle fields, accompanied by members of the National Commission, succeeded in satisfactorily locating the more important positions occupied by the different organizations as well as in determining where monuments and markers might be appropriately erected. The results of their labors were reported by Governor Hastings to the Legislature, and that body, at its next session, on recommendation of Gov-

ernor Hastings, passed an act providing an appropriation for the payment of expenses of the Chickamauga, Chattanooga Battlefields' Commissions, and the Executive Committee thereof, and also passed an act providing for the erection of monuments for the Pennsylvania organizations engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. An act was afterwards passed providing free transportation to and from Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the time of the dedication of the monuments for the Pennsylvania regiments and batteries, for all surviving soldiers of the organizations that participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold.

II.

Dedication of the Monument

Friday, Saturday, Sabbath and Monday, November 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, was fixed as the time for appropriate ceremonies in dedicating the regimental monuments. The general dedicatory services took place at Orchard Knob on the 15th of November, 1897. General William A. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel of the 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., of Pittsburg. Patriotic airs were played by the Fifth Regiment Infantry Band, U. S. A. The formal transfer of the monuments to the Governor of Pennsylvania was made by Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, President of the State Commission; and they were accepted, on behalf of the Commonwealth by Governor Daniel H. Hastings, and, on behalf of the National Government, by Honorable John Tweedale. An address was made by General Henry D. Boynton, President of Chickamauga, Chattanooga National Park Commission, and the services closed with the benediction by Rev. J. T. Gibson, D. D., of the 78th Pennsylvania.

The dedication of the monument of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment in Brotherton's woods, Chickamauga Park took place on Sabbath afternoon, November 14th, 1897. The comrades and friends assembled were led in prayer by the Rev. J.

T. Gibson, D. D., as follows: "O Lord, we adore Thee as the King, eternal, immortal, invisible; the only wise God. We worship Thee as our Creator, Preserver and Bountiful Benefactor. We thank Thee that in Thy gracious providence we have been given a home in this great and good land, where we have civil and religious liberty; where the civil government is the ordinance of God for justice; where our religious, civil and social institutions are leavened and moulded by the gospel of Christ. We confess before Thee our unworthiness, our selfishness and our failure to use the high privileges and opportunities as we should have done. We confess that as a nation we sinned against Thee, the King of kings and Lord of lords; that as a nation we degraded the ordinance of God for justice and made it a means of enslaving and oppressing our fellow-men. We recognize Thy mighty hand and outstretched arm in the deliverance wrought for the enslaved people by the blood shed on this and other consecrated battlefields. We recognize Thy hand in controlling and bringing to a right issue the great war in which it was our lot to take part. We thank Thee for the courage, patriotism and devotion to right principles that characterized the lives of the brave men who fell on this field for the preservation of our government and the interests of human liberty. We pray Thee to forgive all the wrong that has been done by the nation, and help us as a nation in the future to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with Thee.

"We pray for a blessing upon the families and friends of those who fell on this field. We pray for a blessing upon those who are suffering while they still live from the wounds received here. We pray for a special blessing upon the nation that has been preserved through this sacrifice of blood and treasure.

"In Thy presence and on this Thy holy day, we set apart and dedicate to the memory of those who died, this goodly monument. May it stand for centuries to testify to the courage and devotion of those who died here for a great cause! May it ever be to all beholders an inspiration to noble deeds of sacrifice for the preservation of all our national blessings and for the establishment of whatever will tend to the greater liberty and the nobler development of our fellow-men!

"Enable those of us who are assembled here today to re-consecrate ourselves to Thy service. Make us all true, faithful, courageous soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ; and, under

the leadership of the great Captain of our salvation, help us ever to do our duty on the side of right and truth and justice. And now, may the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us all perfect to do his will, working in us, that which is well pleasing in his sight through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen."

Comrade R. P. Scott then delivered the dedicatory address, in which, after briefly sketching the history of the Regiment, he said, "Comrades, more than a third of a century has passed since last we stood on this line. Then dark, angry clouds hung over us. This ground was convulsed with the mad rush of contending armies and the terrible shock of battle. But today how different! All is changed; the heavy tread of hostile armies is no longer heard in the valleys; the sound of war has ceased to reverberate among these mountain ranges; the sword has been sheathed, and all nature is enjoying the sweet repose of this holy day. Yes, thank God, the angel of peace has spread her white wings over our blessed land and we now know but one flag—the stars and stripes—emblematic of the unity of a great nation.

"Since the day you stood here in the full flush, strength and pride of young manhood, touching elbow to elbow, waiting with bated breath, beating heart, and strong steady nerve the onslaught of the enemy, many of our comrades, high as well as humble in rank, have lain down and fallen into that dreamless sleep which knows no waking in this world, and, though they have put on the garb of immortality, and returned to the dust, their faces are to us unchanged, and may it not be possible that they are with us, in spirit, today and know what we do and say here.

"Looking into your faces today, perhaps for the last time in this world, I am sensibly reminded that time is slowly but surely laying his hand heavily upon us, and that we, too, shall soon join our departed comrades in a fairer clime, where generous fruits on trees immortal grow."

Comrade Scott then showed how that in all ages great military achievements had been the glory of the people, and how all nations had fondly cherished the memories of their patriot dead, and sought to perpetuate these memories by the erection of pyramids, tombs, monuments and triumphal arches. He spoke of the monuments our nation had erected at

Arlington, Gettysburg, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Vicksburg and elsewhere, and declared that it was not strange, but eminently proper, that the survivors of the old 78th Pennsylvania Regiment should meet, thirty-two years after the War, to dedicate a monument as a memorial of the patriotism and gallantry of the men who served their country in its hour of peril and distress. He said, "This monument, erected, and now being dedicated, as a tribute of loving affection, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to her soldiers of the old 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, not only recalls to memory their sacrifices, loyalty and unselfish devotion, which many of them sealed with their lives, but reminds us that they gave their services and lives on the field of honor in defense of the Constitution, the chart of liberty, justice and humanity. . . . Therefore, comrades and friends, standing within the shadow of this monument, let us this day resolve to more highly value and more fully appreciate the great privileges and blessings that we, as American citizens, enjoy. These ceremonies will not be in vain, if we lay to heart their true meaning and have a deeper reverence for our flag, knowing that beneath its starry folds are protection and safety for the humblest citizen.

"Then, my comrades and friends, with feelings of deepest gratitude, which are the noblest impulses of the human heart, we make this offering, dedicate this monument to the brave, loyal patriotic men who served their country in the old Seventy-eight Pennsylvania, in the dark days of 1861-1865, and consecrate it to the hallowed memory of those who died in defense of the Union and Constitution, and who, their life's work done, lie calmly, sweetly sleeping in their silent graves waiting and watching with the Christian's hope for the dawn of resurrection morn' and the coming of Him who hath said, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

"And, though this granite may crumble, and their memories be forgotten of men, their heroism, their noble deeds, the great work which they did for the elevation of mankind, the glory of their country and its free institutions, will shine and grow brighter as the ages pass, and their names will stand for all time in bold relief, in letters of unchanging lustre, upon the scroll of fame in the long roll of patriots who have died in defense of their country."

Mr. Scott's address was followed by an address by Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley. Colonel Blakeley referred

to the question whether the dedicatory services should have taken place on the Sabbath as follows:

“What could be more conducive to high, holy and deeply spiritual consecration of ourselves to our duties to Almighty God, man, family, country and home than this meeting on this day and at this place? Our memories run back in hallowed thoughts to Sunday morning of September 20, 1863, when we stood upon this ground, the central point in one of the greatest battles of our Civil War. Can any one of us ever forget the awe inspiring stillness that held us spell bound from dawn to the first gun that awakened the opposing armies to action?

“There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath.”

“Can any of us fail to reflect here and now that over half of those who stood with us here and then, have passed from time to eternity?

“Can any of us turn from the thought that we, too, will soon tread in their paths and vanish from the scenes of this life?

“When I remember all
The friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all, but he, departed.”

“Comrade Scott has eloquently referred to the possible, invisible presence of the spirits of our departed comrades.

“Methinks I see Sirwell, Bonnaffon, Jordan, Torbett, Dave Brinker and hosts of others, rank and file, here then, now dead, but we see them, greet them in this moment as of the living. Aye, and who of us dare hide the unbidden tears which fall from all eyes as we look on the sweet face of the great hearted and great souled, Father Christy, now, too, resting in the bosom of the Great Father of All. This day, this place, this service, and these memories, are more to me and to you than



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the eloquence of the preacher or stately service in vaulted church or towered cathedral. And how blessed we are to have with us in this presence, Comrades Gibson and Lusher, now giants in the ministry of God's Heavenly mysteries, as they were brave and strong in earthly battle.

"The members of the 78th Regiment were men of muscle, brain, brawn and heart. That you hewed your way through battle to victory is now common history. In the over three years you marched, camped and fought in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, your intelligence, humanity, and gentlemanly conduct, commanded the respect of all citizens of these states with whom you became acquainted. The prayers of the people, black and white, followed you from camp to camp in all your wanderings for the help you unstintedly gave to a helpless and impoverished people. If any survivor or descendant or a member of the 78th will start in at Louisville and follow our long trail through all these states, he will find the latch string out and all homes open for his entertainment.

"The monument to the 78th Regiment should have been on the battle field of Stone River, for there your prowess, at an opportune moment, turned the tide of battle and won the victory.

"No state or other provision being made for the erection of monuments there, we seized the opportunity presented for the erection of the present one now being dedicated. Under the laws and regulations of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park inscriptions on monuments erected here are limited to the Chickamauga-Chattanooga campaign and battles.

"Therefore we have said nothing in inscription not authorized by the law under which we have our existence."

Colonel Blakeley then proceeded to give a concise and comprehensive account of the part the 78th Regiment had in this battle, but, as this part of his address is contained in the official report and in other parts of this history, it is not necessary for us to quote it here.

III.

Regimental Association

When the 78th Regiment was mustered out of the United States' service and the War was brought to a close, the returning soldiers were so intent on taking up their work as good citizens that they did not take into consideration the propriety of forming a regimental organization. As the years went by, it is not strange that men who had been comrades, sharing dangers and hardships with each other for three years, should begin to feel a strong and ever increasing desire to look into each other's faces and rehearse the past. This feeling became so strong and so general that in the year 1882 a number of old soldiers, after consultation with Colonel Sirwell, called the first reunion at Butler, Pa., in August of that year.

This was the largest reunion ever held by the Regimental Association. Three hundred and twenty of the survivors answered to the roll call. A committee of one hundred of Butler's loyal women provided an excellent dinner at Boyd's Grove, and eloquent addresses were made by General Negley and others. This reunion was very greatly enjoyed by all who were present. A regimental organization was effected by the election of Colonel Sirwell, president, Captain John M. Brinker, Robert D. Elwood, vice-presidents, Captain C. B. Gillespie, treasurer, and H. H. Bengough as secretary. The regimental organization did not at this time adopt any formal constitution or by-laws. The second reunion took place at Kittanning; the third was held in Leechburg, and the fourth at Kittanning.

The fifth reunion was held at Freeport, October 19th, 1886. Extensive preparations had been made by the citizens of the town; the streets were handsomely decorated with flags, wreaths and triumphal arches, and business was for the most part suspended. When this reunion took place, letters were read from Generals W. T. Sherman, W. S. Rosecrans, Alexander McDowell McCook and General Starkweather. The day was very pleasantly spent in listening to addresses and reminiscences by comrades and by friends of the Regiment.

The sixth reunion was held in Indiana, October 4th, 1888; the seventh at Punxsutawney, October 4th, 1889; the eighth at Kittanning, October 30th, 1890; the ninth at Butler, August

26th, 1891; the tenth at Verona, August 25th, 1893; the eleventh in Pittsburg, September 12th, 1894.

In 1895 the annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Louisville, Kentucky, and the twelfth reunion of the 78th Regiment was held in Louisville, September 12th, 1895. The thirteenth reunion was held on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 13th, 1897. It seemed appropriate that the survivors of the Regiment when visiting Chattanooga and Chickamauga to dedicate the Regimental monument in Chickamauga Park should hold a reunion on the top of this mountain where the Regiment had encamped for several months. The occasion will be long remembered by those who participated in it. The fourteenth reunion was held in Punxsutawney, October 12th, 1899; the fifteenth at Kittanning, October 12th, 1900; the sixteenth at Kittanning October 18th, 1901; the seventeenth in New Bethlehem, September 19th, 1902.

Up to this time the Regimental Association had not adopted any constitution or by-laws but a committee was appointed at the meeting in New Bethlehem to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The minutes of a number of these meetings have been lost and we are not able to give a complete list of the officers elected at different times. Colonel William Sirwell was the first president of the Association and at his death Colonel Archibald Blakeley was elected. Captain R. D. Elwood was elected to succeed Colonel Blakeley and was re-elected for several successive years.

The eighteenth reunion was held in Pittsburgh in Veteran Legion Hall, September 17th, 1903. The Committee on Constitution and by-laws reported and their report was unanimously adopted. A resolution was passed at this meeting to proceed at once with a preparation of the history of the Regiment as provided for by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a historical committee was appointed consisting of Colonel Archibald Blakeley, Captain R. D. Elwood, Henry A. Miller, J. M. Lowry and J. T. Gibson. The nineteenth reunion was held in Pittsburgh in Veteran Legion Hall, Pittsburgh, September 24, 1904. At this meeting this Historical Committee reported progress, and the committee was instructed to send out letters asking each comrade to advance two dollars in order to provide a fund to meet the expense of preparing the history. The committee was directed to go for-

ward with the work at once in order to have the history completed before the limit fixed by the Legislature which was the first of June, 1905. Acting under these instructions the Historical Committee decided to advance money to bear the expense of gathering information and for stenographic services without sending out solicitations to the comrades of the Regiment. J. M. Lowry was asked to correspond with comrades and from all sources collect information necessary to write the history of the Regiment, and J. T. Gibson was elected historian. Soon after Comrade Lowry had entered upon his work, he died suddenly at his home in Allegheny City. The work was then taken up by the Historian, and the history has been prepared according to the direction of the Regimental Association, and has been approved by the Committee.

IV.

Col. Sirwell's Official Report of the Battle of Stone River

HEADQUARTERS 78TH REG. PENNA. VOLS.,
MURFREESBORO, JAN. 12, 1863.

TO LIEUT. HENRY M. CIST,

A. A. A. G. 3RD BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION.

Sir:—

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by my Regiment in the late battles before Murfreesboro. Tenn.

On the evening of December 25th, 1862, I received orders to have my Command in line for marching at 6 o'clock a. m., on the morning of the 26th inst. My Regiment was then on picket duty; by some mistake I was not relieved until after the troops of the Divisions had taken up the line of march, which necessarily threw me as the rear guard of a large train of 150 wagons. We took up the line of march about 9 o'clock a. m. on the 26th and marched down the Franklin Pike to a given point, where we left the road abruptly and took a rough, country, dirt road (which was rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains of the day) by way of Nolensville, for the purpose of striking the Murfreesboro Pike. After a tedious and toilsome march which was rendered so by the condition of the roads, we encamped about five miles from Nolensville in the

woods. On the morning of December 27th we again took up the line of march by same roads and soon came to a creek or ravine where we were detained for considerable time, on account of the difficulty of getting the trains through. Some wagons had to be unloaded to render our movements as rapid as possible. Having got the train in line, we again started and marched one mile east of Nolensville, where we encamped for the night, it having rained more or less all day. On the morning of December 28th, we again took up the line of march with more favorable weather and better roads. We marched until we came to where our troops were encamped, where, by your order, we bivouacked for the night on the right of the road, having turned over all the wagons safe to the proper officer, having been three days on the march from the time we took up the line of march until we rejoined the Command; during our march heavy cannonading was heard on our right. McCook was engaging the enemy at Triune; on the morning of December 29th, we again took up the line of march. We proceeded some distance down the Murfreesboro Pike, when we turned to the right and proceeded along a country road for about three miles, when a sharp skirmish ensued between our forces and those of the enemy. We pressed on. The fighting was continued between the enemy's pickets and our advance. We proceeded on for considerable distance until we struck the Murfreesboro Pike near a bridge, where we met the Anderson troops. We continued on our march until within ten miles of Murfreesboro, where we encamped for the night near a dense cedar grove on the right of said road.

December 30th. The ball opened this morning. We commenced shelling the enemy; the fight of the day was principally with artillery; the enemy failed for a while to reply. We now advanced and took a position, the right of my Regiment resting on General Palmer's left, and proceeded through the cedars. (Here I deployed Cos. H. and B. as skirmishers and A. and F. as support from my Regiment.) Our skirmishers were soon withdrawn to make room for Colonel Roberts' Command; we lay here for a while when I was ordered to advance and remain a picket near the edge of dense woods, in which position I remained until 12 p. m., when I was relieved by 21st Ohio. On the morning of December 31st, I advanced in my position on the right to a knoll where we lay down to escape the enemies' fire. The engagement commenced

at first with skirmishing, when it increased until one deafening roar of artillery and musketry was heard on our right. The fighting now became desperate and lasted for considerable time until our right was driven back. The enemy now turned his attention to the center, which he had completely enfiladed. The engagement here was fierce and bloody. During this part of the engagement I received an order from some one, who, I supposed, was clothed with authority, to fall back, which I commenced doing until otherwise ordered by Colonel Miller, when I resumed my first position; here the enemy made a flank movement, charging up the hills. I poured a terrific volley into their ranks, but as soon as one man was killed, another took his place. The enemy made a desperate charge, with heads down and bayonets glistening, to the front; in falling back for the third time, the right of Colonel Moody's Regiment swung against my left, throwing my Regiment in confusion. I made a desperate effort to rally my men and partially succeeded in getting the Regiment formed; here some of the men, detailed from my Regiment to man a battery, captured by the 78th at Lavergne, came and gave me information that the piece was captured; I immediately sent Co. G, 78th Pennsylvania, to fetch the piece off the field, which they did in safety. At this time we received an order from Colonel Miller to fall back (in doing of which Captain Jack, Co. H., was wounded, at the head of his Command. Also Lieutenant Anchors, Co. E., who was taken prisoner; we also lost 12 killed and many wounded), which we did fighting in retreat. We now retired to a hill where we reformed and received a supply of ammunition and then advanced to the left of the Murfreesboro Pike, where we stacked arms and rested for awhile. I soon, however, received an order to advance again and occupy a position on the right of the pike as a reserve for General Hascall's Brigade (McCook's Corps). We lay near the knoll of a hill until about ten at night, when we were withdrawn to the foot of the hill for the purpose of kindling fires, where we stayed till morning.

On the morning of January 2d, we again took our position as reserve to General Hascall, where we remained until 12 m., when we were ordered to the left as a support for General Crittenden; after an hour's march we took our position in the rear of a battery in a cornfield; about 3 p. m. the enemy made his appearance and commenced a furious attack on General Van Cleve's division, and after a desperate strug-

gle drove Van Cleve over the river; we now advanced in line until we reached a rail fence, where we gave the enemy a deadly volley, completely checking his advances. I now ordered my men to advance at a charge bayonet, which they did; some other regiment (I think the 19th Illinois), following after and for awhile obeying my commands. Here the 78th captured a stand of colors belonging to the 20th Tenn. (Rebels), and three pieces of artillery which were brought off the field in safety. My Regiment was the first to cross the river and pursue the retreating enemy, not, however, without being considerably scattered. We were now ordered back. I rallied my men on the side of the river with me, while the balance formed on the hill lately occupied by the enemy. I soon rejoined my Command and reformed my Regiment. In the engagement Lieutenant Halstead, Co. K., and four privates were killed. We soon bivouacked for the night in the position where we reformed. On the morning of January 3rd, I was ordered to detail men to throw up breast-works, which was speedily done, and cannon planted behind them. The balance of the day was spent in getting ammunition and rations. We remained all night in the same position. About dusk, the enemy commenced a furious attack on our center; after a while the struggle was desperate. The artillery we were guarding sent missiles of death among the enemy. I formed my Regiment in line of battle, awaiting orders, but the enemy were beaten and we rested on our arms. On the morning of the 4th we took up the line of march and proceeded down the Murfreesboro Pike in strong force until we came to the entrenchment lately occupied by the enemy, which we found deserted. Here my Regiment formed on the top of a hill outside his entrenchment and rested for the night. On the morning of January 5th, we again took up the line of march for Murfreesboro, which had been deserted in the evening previous by the enemy, which we entered in triumph. And by order of General Negley I was appointed Provost Marshal, the duties of which I performed until I assumed the command of 31st Brigade, 2d Division.

I cannot speak too highly of the bravery of the officers and men of the 78th Penna. Vols., who were ready at any moment to obey any order.

I would respectfully mention and call attention to the bravery of the following officers and men of my Regiment: Captain William Cummins, Co. A., whose bravery and dis-

regard for his personal safety could not be excelled by any officer in any of the battles before Murfreesboro. Not only on this occasion, but Captain Cummins has discharged his duties as a true soldier on all occasions. He is an officer and gentleman in every sense of the word, and I would recommend him for promotion. Captain William S. Jack, of Co. H., was wounded in the thigh on Wednesday, the 31st inst., in the leg while leading his company. After receiving his wound he was carried to the rear where he obtained a horse and returned to his command, and took his position at the head of his Company, but his wound was so severe he had to retire from the field, leaving the command of his Company to Sergeant McBride; Lieutenant William R. Maize, of Co. A., commanding Co. G., was wounded early in the fight, on Wednesday, 31st inst., and was compelled to leave the field. Of Captain Jack and Lieutenant Maize I cannot speak too highly.

First Lieutenant Martin McCanna, commanding Co. B., was the officer in charge of the skirmishers that dealt such destruction on the "Rock City Guards"—on my left the destructive fires poured into their ranks by the skirmishers, nearly annihilated that regiment; (these Rocky City Guards were from Nashville and have been in the Rebel service since the war commenced and are said to be the best troops in the Rebel Army.) The bravery of Lieutenant McCanna cannot be too highly spoken of and I would recommend him for promotion. Lieutenant Samuel N. Lee, Co. B., is a brave officer and did his duty well. Captain Elwood, Co. I., is a brave officer and discharged the duties assigned him. He was seen at all times at the head of his Command encouraging and cheering them on. It will be seen by the list of killed and wounded in his Company, that his men fell thick and fast, but still he exhibited that bravery becoming a soldier.

Lieutenant Marlin, Co. A., was struck in the shoulder by a piece of shell; he still discharged his duties. Sergeant Weaver, Co. F., Acting Lieutenant, and in command of the Company, is a brave young officer, always at the head of his Company, discharging his duties until severely wounded in the engagement of December 31st, 1863, and was carried off the field. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion. Of the following named sergeants, I would respectfully speak: 1st Sergeant Miller, Co. A.; 2nd Sergeant John Keifer, Co. F.; 2nd Sergeant T. M. Bell, Co. D.; 3rd Sergeant Murphy, Co. I. He was wounded in the Wednesday fight and

taken prisoner, but not parolled, and is now in the hospital; 2nd Sergeant Robert W. Smith, Co. K.; 4th Sergeant William W. Smith, Co. K., (who is now in the hospital); Sergeant Robert W. Dinsmore, Co. K. I would respectfully recommend for promotion Sergeant Samuel Croyle, Co. G., of him I cannot speak too highly; after Lieutenant Maize was wounded he assumed command of Co. G., and bravely led them on to battle. I respectfully recommend him for promotion. Sergeant Hamm, of Co. C., the Color Bearer, who stoutly and bravely carried the Stars and Stripes to the front of his Regiment through all our trials and difficulties, as the flag will testify by the number of bullet holes in it; this flag was also torn by a piece of shell. I respectfully recommend Sergeant Hamm for promotion.

1st Sergeant Samuel J. McBride, Co. H., who assumed command of Co. H. after Captain Jack was wounded, is a brave man and I would respectfully recommend him for promotion. 3rd Sergeant Henry A. Miller, of Co. H., of this young man I cannot say too much; he is a good disciplinarian, kind and affable—he is the idol of his Company, brave to a fault, always meets his companions in arms with a smile, always respectful and pleasant to his superiors—never disobeys an order, always at his post—never absent from his Command. In the late battles of Stone River he was always found in the front ranks dealing death and destruction to the enemy. I will not recommend him for promotion—promotion already awaits him. Of the privates of my Regiment who have all done their duty with a few slight exceptions, I would mention Private Hughes, Co. B., and Private Davis, of Co. I. To these two privates we owe the capture of the Stand of Colors belonging to the 26th Tennessee (Rebel) Regiment. Private Davis came so close on the Color Bearer that he could not make his escape; in his efforts to escape Davis shot him. At this time Davis and Hughes advanced together, Davis seizing the flag staff and Hughes the colors, attempting to tear the flag from the staff; in this he was prevented by some members of the Regiment and turned the flag over to Davis. I ordered the flag to the rear; this took place under my own eyes, and for the brave act I have appointed Hughes, Co. B., and Davis, Co. I., as Sergeants.

Of my Secretary, Alfred L. Weir, Co. F., I must not pass by without notice. He is an industrious young man, as all who have had dealings with the Regiment can testify. The

only time he would leave his desk was when the Regiment was likely to have a fight. At the battles of Stone River, he was always by my side ready for any emergency. I bespeak for him higher honors than he now enjoys.

Of Lieutenant Henry W. Torbett, my Adjutant, a braver man never wore the straps of a First Lieutenant. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion.

Of my Sergeant, Major Franklin Mechling, whom I have mentioned in the Reports of the Fights of Lavergne, and Neely's Bend, behaved himself gallantly in the battle of Stone's River; in the fight of Wednesday, he was struck in the forehead by a ball and slightly wounded; after getting his wounds dressed, he returned and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion. Of my Major A. B. Bonnaffon, who is on Colonel Miller's Staff as Topographical Engineer, when not in discharge of his duties to Colonel Miller, rendered me valuable services. Major Bonnaffon, although a young man, is an old soldier with but few equals in the army; a higher position awaits him.

I would respectfully say a few words in behalf of Private Hosack, who joined Co. G. as a private and since the Regiment entered the service, Private Hosack has been acting as a Private Physician for the Company of which he is a member. Of Dr. Hosack's services on the battle field and since the battle of Stone's River, the poor soldier who is now wounded or suffering from his wounds can speak. He has been and is all to my Regiment.

The Rev. R. C. Christy, Chaplain of my Regiment, is a brave, good man, always to be found (although in feeble health), in the middle of danger and where duty called him. He has been and is of valuable service in attending to the sick and wounded.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM SIRWELL,
Colonel Commanding 78th Regiment Penna. Vols.

V.

Lieut. Col. Blakeley's Official Report of Chickamauga Campaign.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1ST, 1863.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. GILLESPIE,
A. A. GENERAL 3RD BRIGADE,
2ND DIVISION, 14 ARMY CORPS.

Captain:—

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry under my command, in the movements and actions from the time of leaving Cave Spring, Alabama, 1st September, 1863, to the occupation of Chattanooga, 22nd September, 1863.

On the evening of 1st September, at dark, in obedience to an order from Headquarters of the Brigade, the Regiment under my command, marched from the encampment at Cave Spring, Alabama, down the Crow Creek Valley, through Stevenson, across the Tennessee river (at midnight), up the Tennessee valley to near Bridgeport, then via Moor's Springs, ascended the Raccoon Range of mountains and, on the evening of the 3rd, bivouacked on the summit at the side of a stream, running through a deep ravine, which was found to be impassable. Company C of my Regiment, under command of Lieutenant David R. Brinker, was detailed to bridge the ravine. The work was commenced at five o'clock in the evening, and in ten hours a bridge one hundred and sixty feet long and thirty-five feet high at the highest point, was completed, over which the 2nd (Negley's) Division and others of the 14th Corps passed in safety. For the construction of this bridge Lieutenant Brinker and his command were complimented by General Thomas in General Orders.

On the morning of the 4th I marched from the summit of the Raccoon Mountains, descending their eastern slope and debouched into Lookout valley at Brown's Springs, thence up the valley to a mill on Lookout Creek. This mill was filled with wheat, corn and rye. I halted here and placed Captain Marlin, of Company A, in charge of the mill. We ground out all there was in it. We scoured Lookout valley and gathered and ground all the grain we could find, turning the product over to the passing army. We also gathered and turned

in to the troops all the cattle we could find fit for beef, taking care to leave with each family enough grain and cattle for their support.

When the army had passed we had a squad of sixteen men too sick to march, and we had no transportation for them; I, therefore, detailed Private W. S. Hosack, of Company G, an excellent physician, to take charge of them and remain with them, leaving them tents, supplies and medicines. We have not heard from them, and suppose they have been captured. Our location at the mill was very unhealthy and we suffered much from sickness there. We followed and passed the greater part of the army by the time we reached Johnston's Crook. We lay one night in the Crook and then crossed Lookout Mountain into McLemore's Cove at Stephen's Gap, and rested there for the night of the 9th. On the morning of the 10th, under the belief that the enemy was in full retreat, the 2nd Division moved forward on the road leading through Dug Gap in the Pigeon Mountains to Lafayette, Georgia, the 3rd Brigade having the advance, my Regiment leading the column. Near Dug Gap, as we approached the Chickamauga, we came upon the enemy posted in considerable force at the Gap and on the line of the Chickamauga. Falling into line my Regiment pressed forward on the left of the Lafayette road, crossing the Chickamauga to the left of the stone fences, through a field of corn, then through a dense forest, emerging into open fields adjoining the Widow Davis' house, and through these fields to the top of a high knob to the east of her house, dislodging and driving the enemy as we advanced. From this knob I was brought back and given position in the woods adjoining and west of the road running north from the house of the Widow Davis. I remained in this position until near dark when I was moved north westwardly three-fourths of a mile, and assigned a position in the woods, my front to the north. Soon after midnight, I was moved an eighth of a mile southwesterly and posted in a dense undergrowth, my front to the north. This movement of my Regiment, as well as that of the whole brigade, made at that time, was so quietly executed that our pickets did not know of it until morning. Early in the morning of the 11th a vigorous attack was made on that part of the division fronting east by the enemy, then occupying the hills we had held the day before. This attack was evidently made to cover our attack on my front, which was commenced at 10 a. m. by a

line of skirmishers, followed by a line of sharp shooters covering infantry, deployed and massed, at least four regiments. My skirmish line consisting of eight non-commissioned officers and sixty men under command of Lieutenants David R. Brinker and James H. Anchors, all under command of Major A. B. Bonnaffon, held this force in check for four hours, with the exception that about half past twelve the 11th Michigan, on my left, and the 74th Ohio, on my right, were withdrawn leaving my flanks exposed when they were swung back to a better position. Major Bonnaffon and Lieutenants Brinker and Anchors and the men under their command deserve honorable mention for the work of this day. At 2 p. m. General Starkweather relieved me when I was ordered to fall back to General Negley's headquarters west of the creek. From General Negley's headquarters I again crossed the Chickamauga at the same place I did the day before, deployed and skirmished through the corn field, but finding no enemy I was withdrawn and supported Captain Shultz' battery then in action on the hill on the north side of the road west of the White house. From the latter position I fell back by your order to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where we arrived at dark, the enemy pressing us closely during the movement. I lay at the foot of Lookout mountain from the evening of the 11th to the morning of the 17th behind a rudely constructed breast works. On the 17th the march was resumed in a northeasterly direction, and at evening I halted on ground occupied by a portion of General Crittenden's corps, where I remained until the evening of the 18th, and then was moved eastward two miles and halted until midnight, then countermarched one mile and, deploying my Regiment as skirmishers, with C and H Companies in reserve, moved south to the north bank of the Chickamauga. I was informed by Captain Johnston, of General Negley's staff, that the enemy was in force on the opposite side, and it was apprehended that he might attempt to cross to strike the flank of General McCook's corps, then moving into position to my rear, on its hard march from Alpine. On the morning of the 19th, by personal examination, I found that I held about one mile of the Chickamauga, including two fords. Both sides of the stream were covered by trees and undergrowth. I felled trees into the fords, Captain Ayres reconnoitered the front and, by keeping up a bold appearance, we were unmolested, and when the corps of General McCook had passed we followed him to rejoin the brigade then north of Crawfish

Springs. In moving north to the brigade we passed a part of the line where the division of General Jefferson C. Davis was engaged in a sanguinary conflict with the enemy. We passed under the rebel fire while the roar of the battle and the sight of the wounded, bleeding and mangled, I feared, might make even the heroes of Stone River quail. Some were cheerful, others quiet and meditative, but determination was pictured on each brow which satisfied me that there would be no flinching on the part of the 78th Regiment.

We found the Brigade in line north of Crawfish Springs, the 21st Ohio well advanced, engaging the enemy in the woods at the eastern edge of a large field. I was ordered to cross this field to a position on the left of the 21st Ohio. We attained our position under a raking fire, but found that we could not successfully return the fire, as the enemy was concealed in the woods on high ground in our front, and, being without sufficient support to charge, I ordered the men to lie down until needed. We lay on our arms under a heavy fire until after dark with little damage, but the 21st Ohio suffered severely. About dark a terrific musketry engagement took place on our left front. After dark I moved to the right of the Brigade and threw out pickets covering my front and uniting with the pickets of the 37th Indiana on my left and the pickets of Colonel Wilder's mounted brigade on my right. In this position we lay on our arms the night of the 19th. On the morning of the 20th Colonel Wilder's pickets were withdrawn, and I immediately fell southward as far as I could safely go and found no one to connect with, which fact was at once reported to Colonel Sirwell commanding the Brigade. Soon after the commencement of the battle of the 20th, I discovered the enemy massing troops in the woods on my right front, and, reporting this to the Brigade Commander, two pieces of artillery were sent to my aid and a breast work of old logs thrown up by my Regiment. About 11 a. m. our whole division moved to the left, leaving this line unoccupied. Our new position was on the foot hills about one mile from the position we held in the morning. As we marched from our first to our second position, I saw the enemy break through the line we had held in the morning, and this enabled him to cut off the right wing of our army, which produced the great disaster of the day. In our formation on the foot hills, the 37th Indiana was on my left and the 21st Ohio on my right. I was moved forward to support Captain Bridge's Chicago

Battery, then in action on the crest of the hill near a small house used as a hospital. I deployed my Regiment on the brow of the hill in front of and below the battery, the gunners firing over us. We defended the battery for awhile, when it ceased firing and moved to the rear without indicating to me what its orders were. Soon after the battery left there was a lull in the battle in our immediate neighborhood, but the firing on the left was heavy and on our right irregular and passing to our rear. The position of the battery was an advanced one, and I did not connect with other troops by either flank, and, in fact, after the battery left, I could see no Union troops anywhere except those of my own Regiment. I directed Major Bonnaffon to take command until my return, and I rode back to where I had parted company with the 37th Indiana and the 21st Ohio. They were gone and, so far as I could see, our whole line was gone and the right—McCook and Crittenden—all broken up. I returned to the Regiment and found the enemy closing in on it. Placing Major Bonnaffon in charge of the skirmishers to protect the movement, we marched to the rear, and the enemy, although in overwhelming numbers, did not follow but a short distance. About 800 to 1,000 paces from our position with the battery we found General Negley alone. He posted us in a ravine or hollow between two foot hills, running down towards the Chickamauga, with orders to prevent the enemy at all hazards from breaking through a chasm or gap in the hill on the south of the ravine. I massed the Regiment in the ravine or hollow in front of the gap and Major Bonnaffon deployed two companies over the hill covering our front. He soon called for me and I rode forward and found that our position was concealed from the enemy by underbrush, but from the foot of the hill to the Chickamauga, a hundred rods or more, the land was clear and a column of rebel troops, at least a division, were moving over this field westwardly across our front, evidently unaware of our presence. Major Bonnaffon was anxious to charge them. We might have driven them for the time being, but we would have been ultimately lost as we were without support. Returning to the Regiment I did not know what to do. We knew, as yet, nothing about the lines or the condition of the battle. We knew that the right was broken and that was all. To follow the sound of the battle on our left would probably lead us into the rear of the Rebel Army, where superior numbers would destroy

us. I was about to go forward again to Major Bonnaffon to consider again the proposition to charge on the troops below us, when I noticed a mounted officer well up on the hill north of us. He approached us cautiously until he recognized us and then came down rapidly. He was one of General Thomas' Staff Officers. He asked why we were there and who put us there. I told him. He communicated the fact of the loss of the right wing. He stated that Thomas had the only line unbroken, and he was fighting away for dear life a mile and a half north east of us.

The only possible way for us to get in was to strike for the Dry Valley Road. He gave me the directions and ordered me to go, and left to find a way to his chief. We set out on the line indicated, Major Bonnaffon covering the movement with his skirmishers. The march being difficult and the danger imminent I have no correct data of time or distance, but we found the Dry Valley Road, and it, and indeed the whole valley, were filled with a struggling mass of stragglers, batteries, wagons, ambulances and troops of all arms, on a stampede for Chattanooga and pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Dividing my command with Major Bonnaffon, he threw his skirmish line to the rear of the broken column, between it and the enemy, and I moved rapidly down to near Rossville, and placing the Regiment across the valley we passed to Chattanooga, all ambulances with wounded, all wagons and many wounded on foot with the necessary assistance. We halted all unhurt troops and stragglers. We halted batteries and parts of batteries and ambulances not carrying wounded. I was informed that by nightfall we had halted seven batteries and about five thousand men which were all reorganized that night and ready for action next morning. Colonel Sirwell, commanding the Brigade, came to us at Rossville an hour later, when I reported to him. On Monday, the 21st, I occupied six different positions, the last of which was on and across Missionary Ridge on the left of your Brigade and uniting with the right of General Beatty's Brigade. I was assigned to this position at 12 m., and directed to take orders from General Beatty. That portion of the Ridge which General Beatty and I held being covered with a dense forest, the General ordered a reconnoissance to the front. I sent out Captain Ayres for that purpose, who went a mile south along the top of the Ridge, carefully noting the topography of the country, location of fields, etc. For this, as well as for the reconnoi-

sance, of the 19th, Captain Ayres deserves great credit for the valuable information obtained and the discretion displayed in obtaining it. The night of the 21st I fell back with the general movement of the Army to Chattanooga. In this movement I was placed in command of the Brigade and Major Bonnaffon commanded the Regiment until after the formation of the lines for the defense of Chattanooga.

During the movements and actions described, the 78th Regiment was never for an instant broken. In the trying scenes at Dug Gap and Chickamauga and in the retreat on Sunday evening, when batteries, wagons, stragglers and wounded filled the Dry Valley in a pell mell race for Chattanooga, the 78th Regiment moved as calmly and with as much precision as on dress parade. From Cave Spring to Chattanooga but one man left the ranks without leave. Every order was executed to the letter, and, when by the casualties of the day, we were left without orders we did the best we could, but, with the help of Major Bonnaffon and Adjutant Torbett it was not hard to steer clear of mistakes.

To you personally and to Colonel Sirwell my thanks are due for the plain common sense manner in which your orders were given.

ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding
78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

VI.

Origin of this Regimental History

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in session in 1903, passed an act authorizing the purchase of historical works relative to the service of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late Civil War, which was signed by the Governor and reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever, after the passage of this act, any regiment or battery, or other unit of military organization of Pennsylvania Volunteers, shall publish or shall have prepared for publication a history of such organization, under the sanction and authority of its proper veteran organization, which history shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor, Auditor-General and Adjutant-General, so far as it is practicable in such works faithfully and accurately prepared and historically correct, to be of sufficient reliability and importance to justify the purchase of copies as herein provided for, and to contain a complete roster of the organization, corrected to the date of publication, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and Adjutant General, and at a price fixed by them, shall purchase four hundred copies of such history, the price thereof not to exceed two dollars per copy: Provided, That the total amount expended during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars. The said appropriation to be paid upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, countersigned by the Auditor-General.

Section 2. The volumes purchased, as aforesaid, shall be distributed as follows: One copy to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one to the office of the Adjutant General, one to the library of each college in the State, one to each Historical Society in the State, one to the library of Congress, and one to the library of each State and Territory of the Union; the balance to be placed in the State Library of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of exchange.

Section 3. That the State Treasurer of this Commonwealth be and is authorized to make all payments out of such money in the Treasury as is not otherwise appropriated.

Approved the 13th day of April, A. D., 1903.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

The Regimental Association of the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at its 18th Reunion in Veteran Legion Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 1903, unanimously adopted a resolution to prepare a history of the regiment according to the provision of this act. A historical committee, consisting of Lieutenant Archibald Blakeley, Captain R. D. Elwood, Henry A. Miller, J. M. Lowry and Joseph T. Gibson, was appointed to take charge of the work.

At the 19th Reunion of the Regimental Association the Historical Committee reported progress, and was continued with instructions to have the history completed before the first of June, 1905, the limit fixed by the act of the Legislature. The committee employed J. M. Lowry to collect material for the history, and J. T. Gibson was elected historian to edit the history under the direction of the committee.

It having been decided that the history of the 78th Regiment should include the history of both the first and second organizations, Captain Graham and other members of the second organization were invited to confer with the committee, and they accepted the invitation.

Soon after the work began J. M. Lowry died suddenly, and the whole matter was placed in the hands of the historian, who proceeded at once to gather the materials and prepare the history. The work was completed in May, 1905, and a copy was sent to the Commission. In the meantime the appropriation had been exhausted, and a similar act had been passed by the Legislature of 1904-5, and the time was extended.

Proceeding under the direction of this latter act the history has been prepared and approved by the Historical Committee. The committee reported to the 20th Reunion of the Regimental Association at Ford City, October 12th, 1905, and its report was unanimously approved, and the committee discharged.

Captain R. D. Elwood was elected treasurer of the Historical Funds of the Regimental Association, and was directed to receive and disburse all moneys of the Association in connection with the publishing of this history.

The history was submitted to the Commission of the State, comprising Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart and Auditor General William P. Snyder, and was approved Oct. 27, 1905.

VII.

Regimental Roster

First Organization, Field and Staff Officers

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William Sirwell, Col	Oct. 18, '61	Resigned Nov. 17, 1863—recommissioned Mar. 9, 1864—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term. Died at Kittanning, Pa.
Archibald Blakeley, Lt. Col.	Oct. 18, '61	Resigned April 8, 1864.
Aug. B. Bonnaffon, Lt. Col.	Oct. 18, '61	Promoted from Maj. to Lt. Col., July 25, 1864, to Col., Mar. 26, 1865—discharged Dec. 14, 1865. Died at —
Joseph W. Powell, Adj.	Oct. 18, '61	Discharged Nov. 14, 1864—expiration of term.
Adam Lowry, Q. M.	Oct. 18, '65	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863.
Thos. G. Blakeley, H. S. . . .	Oct. 18, '61	Promoted to Quarter Master Nov. 1, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
John I. Marks, Surg.	Oct. 18, '61	Resigned August 30, 1862.
John McGrath, Surg.	Apr. 14, '62	Resigned June 23, 1863.
Jos. B. Downey, Asst. Surg.	Aug. 2, '62	Promoted from Asst. Serg., 77th Reg. P. V., May 31, 1863—resigned Apr. 5, 1864.
Wm. D. Bailey, Asst. Surg.	Mar. 14, '63	Promoted from Asst. Serg. July 26, 1864—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wm. M. Knox, Asst. Surg. . . .	Oct. 18, '61	Accidentally killed at Louisville, Ky., Apr. 27, 1862.
Elijah W. Ross, Asst. Surg.	May 16, '62	Resigned Jan. 13, 1863.
Victor D. Miller, Asst. Surg.	Aug. 1, '62	Resigned Mar. 9, 1863.
W.P. McCullouch, Asst. Surg.	Apr. 11, '63	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Richard C. Christy, Chap. . . .	Oct. 18, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Henry A. Miller, Sr. Maj. . . .	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Serg., Co. H, Feb. 18, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Franklin Meehling, S. Maj.	Oct. 18, '61	Promoted to 2d Lt., Co. B, Dec. 26, 1862. Died
Lewis Martin, Q. M. S.	Oct. 18, '61	Promoted from Private, Co. E, Mar. 1, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
John N. M'Leod, Q. M. S. . . .	Oct. 18, '61	Transferred as Private to Co. G, Mar. 1, '62.
Wm. J. Williams, Q. M. S. . . .	Oct. 18, '61	Promoted from Q. M. Serg. to Com. Serg. May 1, 1862—to 2d Lt. Co. G, April 24, 1864.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Benjamin F. Dean, Pl. Muc...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Private, Co. H, Feb. 1, 1864— discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Gus. Wickenhacken, Pl. Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Private, Co. K, Mar. 17, 1864 —discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
William H. Jack, Pl Muc...	Oct. 13, '61...	Discharged February 22, 1863.
A. M. Barnaby, Hos. St. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Private, Co. K, Nov. 1, 1863 —mustered out Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Jos. M. Lowry, Com. Sr. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Private, Co. D, Apr. 25, 1864 —discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.

Company A

William Cummins, Capt. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Resigned Aug. 1, 1863.
John M. Marlin, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded at Stone River, Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1862—promoted from 1st Lt., Sept. 1, 1863 discharged Nov. 1, 1864—expiration of term.
William R. Maize, 1st Lt. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—promoted from 2d Lt. Sept. 1, 1863 discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Evan Lewis, 2d Lt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Serg. Sept. 1, 1863—discharg- ed Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
James M. Miller, 1st Serg. .	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
J. Thompson Gibson, Serg. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864—discharged Dec. 28, to date Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wm. A. Millen, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	See new regiment.
David A. Rankin, Serg. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Corp. to Serg. Oct., 1862— Vet. (See 2d organization).
Samuel Fleming, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from musician Jan. 1, 1862—dis- charged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
David Blue, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Corporal Sept. 1, 1863—dis- charged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
William Garrett, Sgt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Daniel Bothell, Sgt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Mar. 21, 1863.
William Thomas, Corp.	Oct. 12, 61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
George Adams, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded in action June 27, 1864—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
William Fleming, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term. Died at Oil City Aug. 23, 1902.
Samuel L. Serene, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp. Jan. 1, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
John Stauffer, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp. Sept. 1, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Archibald M'Brier, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp. Feb. 1, 1864—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Lorenzo D. Bigelow, Corp. .	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp. Oct., 1862—discharged Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term. Died, Indiana County. No date.
George C. Foy, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp. Oct., 1862—captured—died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 19, 1863.
John M. Brown, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 30, 1864.
William W. Bell, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Mar. 23, 1863.
James Carroll, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died Jan. 4, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
John F. Rankin, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 12, 1864—expiration of term.
John G. Webb, Muc.	Mar. 4, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term See 2d Org.
Adams, John L.	Private Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1863.
Aden, Chas. R.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 5, 1864, of wounds received at New Hope Church, Ga.—grave 785.
Ballentine, Theo. J ...	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Bryan, Nathaniel S. ...	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Beltz, Andrew J	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Byers, Daniel	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Buchanan, James	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Baylor, Leander	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry Dec. 1, 1862.
Currie, Geo. F.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Campbell, John O.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Conway, John	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 28, 1862. Dec'd.
Campbell, Jas.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Mar. 23, 1863.
Cochran, William	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Died Mar. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Clowes, David	do...Sept. 10, '62...	(See Second Organization.)

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Carnahan, James	Private	Aug. 28, '62	Died at Stone River, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1863—grave 128.
Crooks, Jos. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862—Bu. in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. A, range 5, grave 18.
Dickie, William H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Signal Corps Jan. 26, 1864.
Devlin, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 4, 1861.
Devlin, Jas. R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.
Fleming, Thos. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Graham, Wm. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Gibson, Wm. R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Gibson, Andrew	do	Mar. 31, '64	(See Second Organization.)
Guthrie, Jas. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Stone River, Tenn., of wounds received in battle Jan. 23, 1861—grave 241.
Graden, Jas. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1862.
Hall, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Hillberry, Martin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Hefelfinger, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Dec. 19, 1862.
Helman, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861—buried in National Cem., Sec. A, range 5, grave 13.
Huffman, John A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville Tenn., Jan. 13, 1864.
Harman, Philip	do	Oct. 12, '61	Prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Dec. 10, 1864— — <i>Vet.</i>
Huffman, John F.	do	Feb. 29, '64	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 27, 1864—buried in Nat. Cem., Sec. 1, grave 123.
Jewart, Robert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Kelley, Porter	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Kirkpatrick, R. B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Kirkpatrick, J. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Knaff, Henry	do	Jan. 5, '64	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps—date unknown.
Kunkle, Philip	do	Sept. 10, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Kerr, Thos. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Kelley, Thompson	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., April 6, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. B, Range 8, grave 38.
Lewis, Joshua	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Lewis, Joshua P.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Lewis, Wm. T.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Lewis, John	do	Aug. 5, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Lewis, Samuel	do	Aug. 5, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Lawson, Wesley	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 22, 1863.

Name	Rank	Date of Mustér into Service	Remarks
Little, James	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Lewis, Jno. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1863—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. B, Range 16, Grave 29.
Luckhart, John, Corp		Oct. 12, '61	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Moore, Martin	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Marlin, Franklin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 20th, 1864. Died at Salina, Kansas. No date.
Moorehead, Wm. L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
Mahan, Ebenezer	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
M'Elroy, David W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
M'Farland, Wm. T.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term. Died at Dayton. No date.
M'Lean, Jas. D.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
M'Gaughey, G. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
M'Swiny, Peter	do	Aug. 28, '62	(See Second Organization.)
M'Henry, R. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 22, 1863.
Neal, Albert J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1863.
Palmer, Jefferson	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Palmer, Geo. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav., Dec. 1, 1862.
Rarah, Daniel B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rarah, Jas. B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rankin, David K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Repine, Israel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rupp, Nathaniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Reprogle, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Richie, Ephraim N.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 26, 1863.
Robinson, J. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Veteran. Died in Kansas. No date.
Rowland, Isaac	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 28, 1863.
Rupp, Adam	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1864.
Stewart, John R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Stear, John K.	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Shetler, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Simpson, Henry M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Simpson, Chas. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Schreckongaster, C.	do	Feb. 27, '64	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Sheesley, Amos	do	Apr. 8, '63	(See Second Organization.)

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Smith, Samuel	Private	Sept. 3, '63	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Shields, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 6, 1863.
Smail, Peter	do	Sept. 10, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Turney, Peter	do	Apr. 9, '61	Veteran (See Second Organization).
Thorne, James	do	Aug. 19, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Uncapher, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Umbaugh, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wadding, John H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wallace, Abraham	do	Mar. 28, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 19, 1864—Vet.
Wentzel, Robert E.	do	Sept. 10, '62	(See Second Organization.)
Wagoner, Jeremiah	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862.

Company B

Jas. S. Hilberry, Capt.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Resigned Dec. 25, 1862.
Martin, M'Canua, Capt.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Promoted from 1st Lt., Dec. 26, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Samuel N. Lee, 1st Lt.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Promoted from 2d Lt., Dec. 26, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Jos. B. M'Nabb, 1st Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged by order of War Dept., Aug. 26, 1862.
Jas. B. Fleming, 2d Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Serg. Aug. 29, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
David K. Thompson, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp. Apr. 30, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Franklin Croll, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 31, 1861—to Serg. July 1, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
A. D. Glenn, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., June 30, 1862—to Serg., Jan. 12, 1864—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wash. C. Patrick, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864.
John M. Fleming, Serg.	do	Jul. 20, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Geo. A. Watson, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., June 27, 1862.
Patrick Shaner, Serg.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Putneyville, Pa., July 1st, 1864.
Phillip Smith, Corp.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864.
Daniel H. Barnett, Corp.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp. June 26, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
James Moorhead, Corp.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 28, 1862.
Archibald Allen, Corp.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp. Dec. 11, 1863—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William M'Canna, Corp	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 28, 1862.
Jas. S. Craft, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 16, 1863.
John B. Adams, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, 1863.
Wm. B. Irwin, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
C. O. Hammond, Corp.	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Wm. L. Hughes, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred Co. A., Oct., 1864.
Geo. J. Reese, Corp.	Feb. 1, '64	Promoted to Qr. M. Serg., Apr. 1, 1865—Vet.
Mark Sullivan, Corp.	Feb. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864.
William Mathews, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Died Jan. 16, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Patrick Boyle, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 15th Reg. U. S. A.
John Gates, Muc.	Oct. 22, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Dennis Golden, Muc.	Mar 1, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Allen, Robert M.	Private Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., June 30, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Alcorn, Jesse	do...Oct. 13, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term. Died Dec. 1, 1899.
Adams, Thos. B.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 12, 1863.
Allen, Chas.	do...Aug. 1, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Adam, George	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 8, 1861.
Beal, Peter	do...Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bell, William	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Bayne, John	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Burket, Henry	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Brink, Andrew	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1865—expiration of term.
Black, Jos. M.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Black, Sam'l C.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died Feb. 27, 1862.
Burdett, Jas.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, 1862.
Bowser, Matthias A.	do...Mar. 4, '62	Discharged Mar. 13, 1865—expiration of term.
Best, Michael B.	do...Aug. 25, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Bumbaugh, Frederick	do...Sept. 25, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Bier, Peter	do...Aug. 14, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, June 27, 1863.
Black, Sam'l C.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died at Munfordsville, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862.
Burket, John	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 15, 1862—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. A, Range 18, Grave 5.
Branthoover, Daniel	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Mar. 16, 1862—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. A, Range 21, Grave 19.
Bear, Geo.	do...Oct. 12, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863—Grave 223.

HISTORY AND ROSTER 78th REGIMENT P. V. I.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Dowan, A. J.	Private	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864.
Doverspike, Geo.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Downey, Jas.	do...	Dec. 25, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 18, 1862.
Doverspike, Daniel	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Dibler, Elias	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Missing in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Dinger, Amos	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Missing in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Ellenberger, Levi	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Fiscus, Abraham K.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Fiscus, Jas. A.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Fulton, Samuel T.	do...	Aug. 14, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, 1863.
Fetter, Henry	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1864, of wounds received in action—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. 1, Grave 152.
Fowser, Edward	do...	Feb. 28, '64...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Glenn, Abraham R.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Gamble, Robert	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Graham, Samuel	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Glenn, Elijah C. T.	do...	Aug. 14, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 16, 1863.
Guthrie, Jas. D.	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Transferred to Company A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Gamble, Wm.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864, of wounds received accidentally.
Gilchrist, John C.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Field Hospital, June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Hendricks, Elias	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Himes, Matthew	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Himes, Jos.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Hinies, Solomon	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Holbin, Jacob	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Haynes, Solomon	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Himes, Jacob	do...	Aug. 14, '61...	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
Himes, Israel	do...	Aug. 25, '62...	Died July 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Hindman, M'Clelland	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Hinshaw, Elias H.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1862.
Hobbin, Solomon	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 21, 1862.
Henry, Ebenezer	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 20, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 13, grave 3.
Johnson, Andrew	do...	Jul. 6, '63...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Klingensmith, F.	Private	Aug. 14, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg. U. S. Cav.
Kilgon, Jno.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Died Dec. 28, 1861.
Long, Solomon	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Leck, Adam	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Lewis, Robt. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863, of wounds received in action—buried at Stone River—Grave 307.
Moorhead, Franklin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Milligan, John P.	do	Dec. 25, '61	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Mathias, David	do	Dec. 25, '61	do
Mathews, John W.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Michael, John	do	Aug. 25, '62	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 21, 1863 —buried at Stone River—grave 70.
Martin, Geo.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
M'Donald, Wesley	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
M'Garvey, Edward	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
M'Kelvey, Wm.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Lookout Mountain, Mar. 30, 1864.
M'Collum, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at New Hope Church, May 31, 1864.
M'Curdy, Jas. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Kingston, Ga., June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.
M'Cormick, Robt.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1865.
Nolf, Simon	do	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Putneyville, Pa. No date.
Neville, John B.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
O'Harra, Wm.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Pigley, Jos. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Robinson, Sam'l B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rettinger, Elias	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rumberger, Peter J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Rutter, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Roessler, Christ'n	do	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Rhoads, David C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 16, 1862.
Spences, John J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Shaner, Jos. E.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Schick, Jos.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Scott, Wm.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Slagle, Daniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Slagle, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Stuart, Archibald M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Spice, John	do	Aug. 14, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg. U. S. Cav.
Snyder, Kimball M.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Smith, Geo. D.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Smith, Samuel	do	Sept. 3, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shaffer, Adam	do	Aug. 25, '62	Died at Field Hospital, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Shaffer, Geo. H.	Private	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 13, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 14, grave 23.
Smetzer, John	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Sept. 6, 1862.
Staley, W. H. R.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Sept. 6, 1862.
Walker, Enoch	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Wise, Wm. H.	do...	Feb. 2, '64...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Wheatcraft, G.	do...	Aug. 19, '63...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864. Died Sept. 26, 1899.
Yount, David	do...	Aug. 14, '61...	Transferred to 4th Reg. U. S. Cav.
Yount, Wm.	do...	Aug. 14, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 27, 1863.
Yarger, John	do...	Aug. 25, '63...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Yock, Wm.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 6, grave 10.

Company C

John M. Brinker, Capt.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died June 9, 1903.
David Mohney, 1st Lt.	Sept. 16, '61...	Resigned Jan. 30, 1863. Died New Bethle- hem, Pa.
John Girts, 1st Lt.	Sept. 16, '61...	Promoted from 2nd Lt., Apr. 16, 1863—re- signed June 13, 1863.
David R. Brinker, 1st Lt.	Sept. 16, '61...	Promoted from Serg. to 2d Lt., Apr. 23, 1863, to 1st Lt., July 22, 1863—mustered out with company Nov., 1864.
A. S. M'Culloch, 2d Lt.	Sept. 16, '61...	Promoted from 1st Serg., July 22, 1863—mus- tered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Andrew Brown, 1st Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Wm. H. Thomas, Serg.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John G. Wiant, Serg.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Geo. D. Hamm, Serg.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bernard Keigan, Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet. Died June 14, 1896.
Harrison, Stahlman, Serg. ...	Sept. 16, '61...	Killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Reuben Mohney, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Caleb W. Allebach, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Solomon Altman, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 27, 1862.
Henry J. Gray, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 12, 1864.
Wm. H. Miller, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Discharged May 14, 1863, for wounds re- ceived in action.
Peter Keck, Corp.	Feb. 8, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
George J. Reese, Corp.	Feb. 1, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
David Goodman, Corp.	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
F. S. Hoffman, Corp.	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet. Died Feb. 2, 1900.
Jas. C. M'Bride, Corp.	Aug. 28, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Sligo, Pa., — 1899.
John H. Schick, Corp.	Aug. 28, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died Brookville. No date.
A. G. Workman, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1863.
Samuel Lankard, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1864, Grave 20.
B. Slangenhaupt, Corp.	Sept. 16, '61...	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.
Jacob Shaffer, Muc.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Phineas F. Hatzell, Muc.	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Altman, Levi	Private Sept. 16, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, 1862.
Ames, Jas. ....do...	Aug. 15, '64...	Not on muster-out roll.
Brinker, Wm. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Baird, Wm. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bartley, Wm. ....do...	Aug. 28, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Burkhouse, Solomon ....do...	Aug. 28, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Eurickville.
Bell, Leander, ....do...	Feb. 24, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Burket, Peter ....do...	Sept. 30, '64...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Aug. 5, 1865.
Connell, Owen ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Cramer, Martin V. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Copenhaver, John ....do...	Feb. 2, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Campbell, F. W. ....do...	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Curry, Wm. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Died in Clarion Co., Pa., June 22, 1863.
Dervire, John ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Evans, Thomas ....do...	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Frasier, John ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Forney, Abraham ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Freasier, Wm. H. ....do...	Sept. 13, '62...	Discharged Oct. 26, 1863 for wounds re- ceived in action.
Ferry, Patrick T. ....do...	Sept. 16, '63...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Friel, Adam ....do...	Feb. 27, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Franklin, Adam ....do...	Feb. 24, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Farr, Geo. W. ....do...	Mar. 21, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Guyer, John, ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Girts, John M. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Gould, Henry ....do...	Sept. 29, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Girts, Jas. R. ....do...	Sept. 16, '61...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 14, 1862.
Girts, John B. ....do...	Sept. 13, '62...	Died Sept. 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Heppler, Samuel	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoffer, Samuel A.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoffer, Wm. W.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Heppler, Thomas	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 27, 1863.
Hilliard, Reuben	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 2, 1863.
Himes, Levi	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Hetrick, Adam	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Hoffer, John	do	Jan. 15, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Himes, Joseph C.	do	May 7 '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Henry, Patrick	do	Sept. 13, '62	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15, 1864, of wounds received in action—Grave 140.
Hoffman, Zep'h H.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 5, 1865.
Horn, John L.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Jones, Thomas	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Keller, John H.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Kennedy, Robt. E.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Keller, Samuel W.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 12, 1864.
Kennedy, Philip	do	Feb. 4, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Kell, Henry H.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Keller, Elijah	do	Mar. 24, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Klutz, George	do	Sept. 16, '61	Deserted Dec. 9, 1861.
Kelley, Oliver	do	Feb. 29, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Latimer, William	do	Sept. 16, '62	Mustered out with company, Nov. 1864.
Lowry, Samuel	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at New Bethlehem. No date.
Mohney, Joseph	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mohney, Samuel	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mohney, Adam	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mohney, Samuel G.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mohney, Jacob G.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Miller, Jacob	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
Myers, David, R. P.	do	Sept. 29, '61	Transferred to Company B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Maitland, Alfred	do	Sept. 29, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Miller, Henry	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
Mohney, Lewis	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Markle, Francis	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 2, grave 19.
Montgomery, Gil. S.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas, Georgia.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Millison, Eli	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Jan. 11, 1862.
M'Miller, James M.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Clelland, Jer. C.	do	Jan. 14, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
M'Cue, Martin	do	Oct. 22, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Bride, Ed. H. C.	do	Sept. 22, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Millan, Harvey M.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 1, grave 5.
M'Millan, William	do	Sept. 13, '62	Died Jan. 15, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Nolf, David H.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Nichols, Albert G.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Oakland, Armstrong Co. No date.
Nolf, Isaac	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 17, 1863. Died at Seneca, Pa. No date.
Nichols, Andrew J.	do	Mar. 10, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Nichols, Wm. A.	do	Jan. 12, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Orr, William	do	Sept. 13, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 14, 1863.
Price, John	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Peoples, James	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 1, 1862.
Polliard, Daniel	do	Sept. 16, '61	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863.
Palmeter, Luman	do	Sept. 15, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Pence, Benjamin J.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 6, 1862.
Quinn, Michael	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, 1862.
Rothrock, R. K.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Prisoner from Sept. 8, 1863, to Nov. 25, 1864 —discharged Jan. 18, 1865, to date, Nov. 25, 1864. Died at McClure, Pa.,— 1900.
Reese, Lewis	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Rader, Isaac	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, 1862.
Reese, Edward M.	do	Aug. 21, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Reed, George	do	Feb. 4, '62	Died at Nashville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1864.
Roper, Wm. B.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 11, 1864.
Rader, Wm. H. A.	do	July 2, '63	Died at Nashville, Tenn., date unknown.
Richards, George	do	Sept. 21, '64	Discharged by G. O., May 30, 1865.
Schellenberger, G. W.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Schlangenhaupt, G.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shlutz, Henry J.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Schick, Adam M.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Silvis, William	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Storvers, Simeon	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company. Nov. 4, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Shannon, John S. . . .	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Worthville, Pa.
Schick, Reuben M.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 1, 1862—reenlisted Mar. 29, 1864—transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Brookville, Pa.
Schick, John	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, 1862. Died at West Millville, Pa.. No date.
Shannon, Jas. E.	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 11, 1862.
Stokes, Simon	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 13, 1863.
Silvis, Amos	do	Sept. 13, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 18, 1864.
Schick, Adam	do	Sept. 29, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Silvis, Jeremiah	do	Sept. 29, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet. Died at New Bethlehem, Pa. No date.
Shindledecker, A.	do	Aug. 21, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Sherman, John	do	Aug. 21, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Schick, John R.	do	Aug. 21, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Slocum, A. G. C.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shannon, Geo. B.	do	Mar. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Schick, Wm. F.	do	Mar. 9, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Smith, Geo. M.	do	Jan. 23, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Stone, Sylvester C.	do	Mar. 21, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Spiker, Christian	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Nashville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1862.
Saegers, Lewis	do	Sept. 16, '61	Died Jan. 5, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Shindeldecker, F.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 5, 1865.
Thompson, David	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas, Jacob	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Turner, Geo. W.	do	Oct. 23, '63	Discharged by G. O., Oct. 13, 1864.
Thompson, M'Clain	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Woodward, West	do	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 17, 1862.
Wiant, Frederick	do	Sept. 16, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corp, Oct. 1, 1863.
Wiant, Jacob	do	Sept. 16, '61	Killed at M'Lamore's Cove, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863.
Young, John P.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.

Company D

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Michael Forbes, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Resigned Jan. 23, 1863. Dec'd.
Rob. H. M'Cormick, Capt. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from 1st Lt., Apr. 16, 1863—must- ered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died June 22, 1898.
Wm. J. Nugent, 1st Lt. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from 2d Lt., Apr. 16, 1863—must- ered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Adam C. Braughler, 1st Lt.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from 1st Serg., Apr. 16, 1863— mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John W. Ross, 1st Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to 1st Serg., Apr. 16, 1863—must- ered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Edward King, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Serg., Mar. 25, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jas. P M'Closkey, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Serg., Apr. 16, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Isaac Keirn, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Serg., May 29, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jos. L. Buterbaugh, Serg. ..	Oct. 21, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 9, 1862.
Wm. W. Hamilton, Serg. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 14, 1863.—Died at Hillsdale, Pa.—No date.
Davis Barkey, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 30, 1864. Dec'd.
John Dinger, Serg.	Sept. 20, '62...	Transferred to company A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lewis Z. Shaw, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Stone River, May 29, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., grave 124.
Thompson M. Bell, Serg. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Stone River, Mar. 20, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., grave 226.
Jacob Durnmeyer, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Cyrus Diugherty, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas T. Hill, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Dec'd.
Adam Beck, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George Langdon, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Barthol'w Fleming, Corp.	Oct. '61...	Died at Murfreesboro, May 1, 1863.
Leon'd A. Hollister, Muc. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jas. S. Bell, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Stone River, Jan. 3, 1863.
Ake, David S. Private	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Anderson, Jona'n ....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 20, 1863. Dec'd.
Barkey, Robt. A. ....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Burnheimer, Aaron..	Private	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bartlebaugh, Sam'l	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bowers, Adam	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Boughton, Thos.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, 1863. Dec'd.
Bartlebaugh, Mat's	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 29, 1863. Dec'd.
Beck, Matthias	do	Sept. 20, '62..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 3, 1863. Dec'd.
Brumbaugh, Sam'l	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Boice, John	do	Oct. 21, '61..	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1863.
Cook, Jeremiah	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
Charles, William	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 16, 1863.
Dougherty, Albert	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Duncan, William	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Dunlap, Robt. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, 1863.
Douthett, Wm. S.	do	Sept. 20, '62..	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863.
Donley, George	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1863.
Dougherty, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Deserted Jan. 3, 1864.
Fetter, John	do	Sept. 20, '62..	Transferred to Co. A Oct. 18, 1864.
Fuller, Frederick	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Fairman, Francis M.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged Oct. 17, 1864. Dec'd.
Fairman, Saml L.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 2, 1862.
Fuller, John	do	Oct. 12, '61..	buried at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 21, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., Section A, range 14, grave 26.
Fairman, Robt. J.	do	Sept. 20, '62..	Died at Stone River, Tenn., Apr. 7, 1863—grave 96.
Guintier, George	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Goss, George	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 26, grave 3.
Hudson, John	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoff, Samuel	do	Oct. 16, '62..	Drafted—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Holsapple, Geo.	do	Oct. 16, '62..	Drafted—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Irwin, John C.	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Captured, died at Andersonville, Ga., July 8, 1864—grave, 3,038.
Irwin, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863. Dec'd.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Johnson, Bethuel	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 28, 1862.—Died at Hillsdale, Indiana Co.—No date.
Kerr, Chas. B.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Kopp, Andrew A.do		Oct. 12, '61	Discharged, Oct. 12, 1864.
Kiern, Henrydo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Kelley, Andrewdo		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 23, 1862.
Keirn, Nathando		Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., grave, 198.
Langdon, Daviddo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Laney, Johndo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lute, Christopher H. . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lydick, Alexander . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Nov. 25, 1863.—Died at Utah, Pa., July, 1899.
Lowry, Jos. M.do		Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Com. Serg., Apr. 25, 1864. Dec'd.
Lloyd, Johndo		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 11, grave 21.
M'Laughlin, Arch'd . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., December, 1861.
M'Combs, William . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 2, 1862.
M'Laughlin, Thos. . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan., 24, 1862.
M'Laughlin Harr'n . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.
M'Laughlin, Harr'n . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Munfordsville, Ky., Mar. 4, 1862.
Nupp, Franklindo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Nupp, Cyrusdo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Neff, Jacob C.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Renkin, Austindo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Richards, Edward . . .do		Sept. 20, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown. Dec'd.
Rowley, Geo. W.do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862.
Rowland, Jamesdo			Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 7, 1863—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1865.
Stahl, Samuel, 1st, . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Stiffler, Wm.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Stephens, John C. . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Shettler, Johndo		Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1862. Dec'd.
Stahl, Samuel, 2d, . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cavalry, Dec. 1, 1862.
Stuchal, Sam'ldo		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 2, grave 15.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Schreffer, Jacob	Private	Sept. 20, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1863.
Thomas, Jas. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died in South Dakota, 1897.
Templeton, Silas F. . . .	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Decker's Point, Indiana Co., Pa.
Trunick, Chas. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Woolweaver, J. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wise, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Woodford, Banks	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Walker, Robt. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Woodsides, Wm.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, 1863.
Wike, Abram B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Dec. 12, 1863. Dec'd.
Yeager, John	do	Sept. 12, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1863.

Company E

James N. Hosey, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61	Commissioned Maj., Apr. 9, 1864—not mustered—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas J. Elliott, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Resigned Aug. 30, 1862.
James H. Anchors, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 2d Lt., Apr. 27, 1863—mustered out with company, November 4, 1864. Died at Crothers, Pa.
William F. Elliott, 2d Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 1st Serg., Sept. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James G. Briggs, 1st Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Serg., Sept. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Peter Wender, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp., May 20, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
T. M. Graham, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry A. Crick, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jefferson B. Henry, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 1, 1863—to Serg., Oct. 31, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wm. H. Pritchard, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Private, Dec. 16, 1861.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1862.
Reuben Latshaw, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp., Nov. 1, 1862—Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., grave 240.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Jeremiah Hummel, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James M'Nutt, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John Grunden, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Allen Anchors, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 1, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Harrison, Adams, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 6, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John Lusher, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 27, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William J. Ramsey, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., May 21, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
W. M. Tingling, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 1, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Armstrong, Charles Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Armstrong, Jackson . . .do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Brady, Johndo	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Boyer, Levido	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bartley, Daniel W. . . .do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Blair, Isaiahdo	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 20, 1862.
Boyer, Ralphdo	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 13, 1863.
Baker, Mariondo	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Co. I, Nov. 16, 1861.
Barnaby, A. M.do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Hospital Steward, Nov. 1, 1863.
Barrackman, E. S. . . .do	Sept. 18, '62	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, May 1, 1864.—Died Nov. 4, 1898.
Burns, Thomas L. . . .do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Nov. 10, 1864.
Bierey, Jeremiahdo	Jan. 20, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Barnett, Danieldo	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Berger, Williamdo	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. D, range 4, grave 92.
Boyer, Martin L. . . .do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 2, grave 4.
Burford, Samueldo	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863, of wounds received in action; buried in Nat. Cem., grave 211.
Cobbett, Williamdo	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Callender, Jamesdo	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Cellar, Georgedo	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 28, 1862.
Chamber, James B. . . .do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 14, 1862.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Daniels, Harrison . . .	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Disler, Joseph M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Davis, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Co. I, Nov. 1, 1863.
Debo, Simon A.	do	Mar. 3, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Daniels, David	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Feb. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Eddinger, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Captured at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1863.
Enbody, Davis	do	Feb. 19, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 18, 1864—Vet.
Elliott, David R.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Fox, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Fox, John L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Flick, David R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 2, 1862.
Fergasm, C. D.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
George, Martin W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George, Christian	do	Oct. 11, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Graham, Oliver	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Grant, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George, Reuben	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Hogan, Benjamin F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hunter, William M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hummel, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1865.
Hogan, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hagan, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1862.
Howe, Horatio S.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Huffman, John F.	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Hays, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Jan. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Irvin, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Baldwin, Butler Co., Pa.
Kelley, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Knox, James	do	Aug. 23, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, 1862.
Karnes, Alexander	do	Aug. 23, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lytle, David S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Latshaw, Eberne'r J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Clarion Co., Pa., Aug. 2, 1862.
Myers, Charles	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Meeker, Heeber M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Marshal, Henry M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Captured near Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1863.
Markle, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 14, 1862.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Moore, Gibson G.	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Feb. 14, 1862.
Martin, Lewis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Q. M. Serg., Mar. 1, 1862.
Marsh, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Mar. 1, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tennessee—burial record, P. Marsh, Nat. Cem., Stone River, grave 217.
Mortimer, Wm. S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Mar. 5, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
M'Cool, Jasper	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
McCoy, Andrew	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Ilwaine, Jas. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Pherson, Jas. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Pittsburg, Pa.
M'Ilwaine, Josiah	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 5, 1862.
M'Elroy, James	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Call, Eli	do	Jan. 3, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Cain, Alexander	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Freeport, Pa., Apr. 24, 1864.
Nichols, James G.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Nichols, Geo. W.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Over, Christian	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mis. in action at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.
Phinici, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Prisoner from Sept. 23, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864—discharged, Jan. 17, 1865 to date, Nov. 20, 1864.
Painter, Jos. R.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Reese, Thos.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ramsey, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Clarion Co., Pa.
Reichert, Thos. L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Reardon, Andrew J.	do	Feb. 17, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Rupert, S. M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Feb. 17, 1862.
Slagenhaupt, J. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Say, Thomas	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Snyder, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Seip, Jas. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shaner, Samuel R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, Henry C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shafer, Henry S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Stewart, Allen	do	Jan. 3, '62	Transferred to Co. A, October 18, 1864.
Slaughaupt, J. D.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Snyder, Christian	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mis. in action at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.
Sterns, Peter	do	Mar. 21, '64	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 9, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Slater, Evan W.	Private	Oct. 12, '61...	Paroled prisoner—deserted, 1863.
Turner, John H.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Teitsworth, Jas. R. ...	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Emlenton, Pa.
Turner, John M.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thorn, Samuel	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Killed on picket, Nov. 13, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., Louisville, Ky., sec. D, range 4, grave 93.
Williams, Jon'n N.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died in Clarion Co., Pa.
Worner, Jacob	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wenner, William	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died Dec. 7, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., Louisville, Ky., sec. D, range 4, grave 98.
Whitdul, Henry H.	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died Jan. 9, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.—burial record, H. H. Whitehill, Nat. Cem., grave 128.
Whitling, Edward	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Lamartine, Pa.
Yingling, John	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Yingling, Chambers ...	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Yingling, Joseph R. ...	do...	Mar. 31, '64...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Yohe, John	do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Killed on picket at Camp Rutherford, Tenn., Apr. 16, 1862.
Yingling, David M.	do...	Mar. 21, '64...	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864.
Yingling, Emory	do...	Mar. 31, '64...	Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864—grave 6,103.

Company F

Chas. B. Gillespie, Capt. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William B. M'Cue, 1st Lt.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Resigned Nov. 29, 1862.
Henry W. Torbett, 1st Lt. ..	Sept. 10, '61...	Promoted from 2d to 1st Lt., Nov. 30, 1862— to Capt., Co. A, Dec. 3, 1864.
Jon. D. Murphy, 2d Lt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from 1st Serg., Mar. 1, 1863— mustered out with Co., Nov. 4, 1864.
George W. M'Graw, 1st Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Serg., May 1, 1864—muster- ed out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John Keifer, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Serg., May 1, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Westmoreland Co., Pa.
William H. Huff, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Corp., Aug. 1, 1863—muster-
John Flanigan, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. ed out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
A. R. Weaver, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 7, 1864.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William B. M'Cue, Serg. . . .	Feb. 29, '64..	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
John M. Alter, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James M. Slusser, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864— discharged Oct. 15, 1864.
John S. Davidson, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1861—mustered out with Co., Dec. 4, 1864.
Samuel Boreland, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William H. Sheffer, Corp. . . .	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Daniel Huey, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1863—wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Charles E. Shaw, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 7, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Adam Ekas, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wm. W. Hughes, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61..	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862.
James S. K. Huff, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James M'Cain, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1863.
Adams, James	Private Oct. 12, '61..	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Adams, Duncando..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Alter, Daviddo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ash, Michaeldo..	Feb. 26, '64..	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Barr, John T.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Boyle, Johndo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bowers, Lewisdo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Boyle, Peterdo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
Bradin, Johndo..	Sept. 15, '63..	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Boyle, Michaeldo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863—discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Churchill, John W.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Clawson, Albert H.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Clowes, John W.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Conley, George W.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Critzer, Danieldo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 22, 1862.
Cypher, James S.do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 13, 1862.
Casterline, Elijah T. . .do..	Oct. 12, '61..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862.—Died, Oct., 1901.
Conway, Dennisdo..	Oct. 12, '61..	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862 —buried in Nat. Cem., grave 87.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Cypher, Reuben A. . .	Private	Feb. 29, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Denny, James W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Drum, John K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Dujan, Dennis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.
Duff, Andrew J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 19, 1864— grave 230.
Edwards, Philip	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Gibson, Elijah	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Gibson, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Garrison, Robert R.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1862.
Girt, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Apr. 10, 1864.
Gable, Martin	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Griffith, Philip	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Haws, Benjamin F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 30, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Barberton, Ohio.
Hardy, Frederick	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 4, 1862.
Haslett, Reuben A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 2, 1863.
Helm, John	do	May 21, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Henry, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Stone River, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1863— burial recorded, Dec. 31, 1862, Nat. Cem., grave 113.
Hipman, Conrad	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1863.
Harris, Horatio	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed accidentally at Decherd, Tenn., Apr. 4, 1863.
Hagins, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 18, 1861.
Kistler, Andrew J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Keibler, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864— mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Kipp, Abraham	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Keibler, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1862.
Kenniston, David	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed accidentally at Pulaski, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1862—burial record, Dec. 18, 1861, Nat. Cem. Louisville, Ky., sec. A, range 4, grave 5.
Lewis, Lewis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863. —Died at Sol. Home, Dayton, Ohio.
Meredith, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mitchell, Francis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Mitchell, Robert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Meyers, Francis	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Fryburg, Pa.
Market, Valentine	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 4, 1862.
Miller, John	do	Sept. 20, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Messick, Hiram	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Morrow, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864—discharged February 6, 1865.
M'Fadden, Hugh F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Cracken, Nathan	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Glaughlin, J. N.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864— mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd Oct. 9, 1905.
M'Cracken, George	do	Oct. 31, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Donald, Stroder	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.—Died at Coyleville, Pa.
M'Gee, Patrick H.	do	Feb. 28, '64	Deserted, June 15, 1864.
Needham, Jonathan	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
O'Connor, Festus J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th U. S. Reg., Cav., Dec. 4, 1862.
Otterman, Charles	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Mar. 17, 1862.
Pennington, James	do	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Pennman, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died Jan. 8, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., buried in Nat. Cem., grave 171.
Reed, Johnston	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ross, John K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Rowley, Wesley	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Roney, James M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Reagan, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 31, 1862.
Rippey, Thomas B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 20, 1864.
Rivers, John	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Rafenacht, Emmuel	do	Aug. 5, '64	Substitute—not on muster-out roll.
Sheffer, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shearer, Daniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sheldon, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sindorf, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Supplee, Peter	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Street, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Smith, William	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 13, 1862.
Shaffer, Samuel, Sr.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 8, 1862.
Sproul, William J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 19, 1863.—Died at Parnassus, Pa.
Sarver, Benjamin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Apr. 10, 1864.
Sill, Conrad	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Stewart, Christopher	do	Aug. 6, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Stivers, Abram	do	Aug. 28, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Slusser, Samuel	do	Aug. 28, '62	Died, Jan. 9, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Sullivan, Michael	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died, Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Sossa, Lewis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., grave 65.
Taylor, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas, John B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Tuxford, John	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Uhl, Joseph A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Weir, Alfred L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Weir, Benjamin F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wilson, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 27, 1862.
Walters, Coston	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 28, 1862.
Weaver, Henry S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Walker, John R.	do	Feb. 26, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Zerby, Daniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Hermitage Ford, Tenn., October 20, 1862.

Company G

John Jordan, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61	Resigned Apr. 12, 1864.—Died at Leadville, Col.
Wm. J. Galbraith, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, June 20, 1863.
Jacob R. McAfoos, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 2d Lt., Aug. 26, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Milville, Clarion Co., Pa.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Wm. J. Williams, 2d Lt. ...	Oct. 18, '61...	Promoted from Com. Serg., Apr. 24, 1864— Com. Capt., Apr. 13, 1864—not mustered— Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Samuel H. Croyle, 1st Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bernard Huber, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Andrew J. Thompson, Serg. . . .	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George G. Borland, Serg. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Dayton, Pa.
Peter O. Bowser, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged, Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term.—Died at Kittanning, Pa.
Wm. A. Henderson, Serg. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862. Dec'd.
Samuel Klugh, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862. Dec'd.
John C. White, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 20, 1863. Dec'd.
Thomas Shea, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died Jan. 2, 1905.
Robert L. Marshall, Corp. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Isaac Schrechengost, Corp.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Kittanning, Pa.
David S. Cochran, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wm. G. M'Elhiney, Corp. ..	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Joseph M'Elwee, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John C. Roof, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav., Nov. 30, 1862.
Thomas M'Cleary, Corp. ...	Feb. 2, '64...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
John W. P. Blair, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
James M'Collums, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 17, 1862.
Arthur L. Myrtle, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
John G. Webb, Muc.	Mar. 4, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
James M. Hawk, Muc.	Mar. 12, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Kendria M. Lias, Muc. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 11, 1861.
Borland, Samuel ...	Private Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bowser, William J. ...	do... Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bowser, John G.	do... Sept. 13, '62...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 29, 1863.
Becket, William	do... Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav., Nov. 30, 1862.
Bowser, Wash'n R.	do... Aug. 27, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Bridget, Hamilton	do... Sept. 13, '62...	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Burket, John	do... Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1862.
Bennett, Abraham	do... Feb. 2, '64...	Deserted, Mar. 30, 1864—Vet.
Campbell, Mark	do... Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Long Run, Pa.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Clark, William	Private	Sept. 13, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Cousins, James H.	do	Sept. 13, '62	Transferred to Co. A. Oct. 18, 1864. Dec'd.
Cousins, Simon	do	Sept. 13, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864. Dec'd.
Cable, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Dec. 14, 1861.
Clever, Wm. H. H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1861.
Christman, Michael	do	Sept. 13, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863.
Croyle, John	do	Sept. 13, '62	Mis. in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Davis, Orlando P.	do	July 8, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Dickson, John	do	Sept. 12, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Erwin, James M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.
Folwer, Francis	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862. Dec'd.
Fletcher, Elijah	do	Sept. 12, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Guyer, William W.	do	Apr. 1, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862.
Hagerty, Wm. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—absent, sick, at muster out.
Hughes, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoover, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hopkins, John A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hosack, William S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry, Oliver	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hooks, Hugh A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry, Charles	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Hall, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Captured at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—absent at muster out.
Howser, Isaac	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862.
Heath, Joshua	do	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Hastings, John S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 11, 1861.
Hull, Morrison	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Jewell, Thomas M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Johnston, Wm. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Johnston, Thomas	do	Oct. 12, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862.
Lemon, John H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug., 1862.—Died at Kittanning, Pa.
Lowry, Alex'r A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 1, 1862. Dec'd.
Myrtle, Henry A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Absent, sick, at muster out. Dec'd.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Marshall, James W. . . .	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Marshall, Wm. A.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Myers, Joseph L.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Utah, Pa.
Myrtle, Jacob B.do		Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, October 18, 1864—Vet.
Mains, Danieldo		Mar. 4, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Kittanning.
Murph, Danieldo		Oct. 12, '61	Died Jan. 5, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
M'Leod, James N.do		Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Kittanning.
M'Cracken, Jamesdo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
M'Vey David L.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Kittanning.
M'Pherson, Elido		Mar. 4, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Millen, Danieldo		Sept. 10, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Bride, Enosdo		Mar. 12, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
M'Crady, Georgedo		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1862.
Pool, William V.do		Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 20, 1863. Died Mar. 16, 1903.
Porter, Wm. M.do		Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1, 1861—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 3, grave 9.
Reed, George S.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ruffner, Simondo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Runyan, Phineas D. . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ruffner, Danieldo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Ruffner, Wm. H.do		Mar. 3, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Rowdybush, Michael . .do		Mar. 24, '64	Deserted. June 2, 1864—Vet. Dec'd.
Soxman, Henry F. . . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Snyder, John S.do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sowers, Williamdo		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sowers, Samuel H. . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Schrechenghost, W. . .do		Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sleas, Samueldo		Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Sowers, John N.do		Aug. 30, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shannon, George W. .do		Aug. 30, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shannon, Jamesdo		Aug. 30, '62	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Sowers, Henrydo		Sept. 13, '62	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 11, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., Stone River, grave 306.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Troutner, Thomas . . .	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav., Nov. 30, 1862.
Troutner, George W. . .do	do	Mar. 4, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.—Died, June 15, 1902. Dec'd.
Thompson, John H. . .do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died—date unknown—of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn, Jan. 2, 1863.
Wilson, Thomasdo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died near Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 15, 1862.
Yingst, Henry E. . . .do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1862.
Yount, Danieldo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1862.
Yount, Jacobdo	do	Sept. 13, '62	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1863—see A, range 28, grave 10.

Company H

William S. Jack, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn. Feb. 5, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Hugh A. Ayres, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 2d to 1st Lt., Feb. 17, 1863— to Capt. Apr. 16, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jos. B. Mechling, 1st Lt. . . .	Oct. 12, '61	Resigned, Nov. 30, 1862.
Samuel J. M'Bride, 1st Lt. . .	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 1st Serg., to 2d Serg., and to 1st Lt., Apr. 23, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Fred'k F. Wiehl, 2d Lt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Serg., Apr. 23, 1863—muster- ed out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Chattanooga, Sept. 1, 1900.
James A. Gilmore, 1st Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp. to 1st Serg. Sept. 1, 1862—to 1st Serg., May 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Albert B. Hay, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Private, May 1, 1863—muster- ed out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lycur's, Cummins, Serg. . . .	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp. Nov. 3, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Alfred G. Reed, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to 1st Lt., Company C., 134th regi- ment P. V., Aug. 15, 1862.—Died in Wash- ington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1862, of wounds.
Henry A. Miller, Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Serg., Maj., Feb. 18, 1863.
Charles F. Smith, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term.
David H. Mackay, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Private, Sept. 23, 1864— wounded transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
William Boyd, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 16, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wm. H. Black, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Butler, Pa.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Josiah Hilliard, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John F. Denny, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 22, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
D. W. Humphries, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at New Castle, Pa.
Wm. J. Johnston, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George Schaffner, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged, Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term.
Hugh D. Martin, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 27, 1862.—Died at Oil City, Pa.
Wm. A. Lowery, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 1, 1862—discharged Mar., 1863, to accept promotion.
Harvey J. Miller, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Apr. 28, 1864.
Benj. W. Truxall, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 9, 1861.
Wm. J. Moore, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 10, 1862.—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of wounds received at Stone River—burial record, Record, Feb. 24, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., Stone River, grave 269.
Robert C. Borland, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at S. Home, Marion, Ind., 1903.
John F. Shirley, Mucs.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Allen, Gideon R. ...	Private Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Angles, Jacob J.	do...Mar. 14, '62...	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 27, 1863.—Died in Clarion Co., Pa.
Anderson, Wm. G.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 9, 1864.
Black, John C.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Missouri.
Birch, William	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Brown, Joseph	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Brownsdale, July 24, 1904.
Braden, Alex. C.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Black, John A.	do...Feb. 26, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Birch, John	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Louisville, Ky., Apr. 22, 1864—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 21, grave 1.
Christley, Wm.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Christley, Wm. C.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Slippery Rock.
Campbell, R. D.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Mt. Chestnut.
Cross, Boston B.	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864—discharged, Mar. 29, 1865, to date, Nov. 27, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Cooper, Stephen	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Slippery Rock, 1903.
Christley, Neymando	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged, Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term. Died in 1903.
Clark, James B.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 29, 1863.
Cassidy, Thomasdo	do	Mar. 14, '63	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 27, 1863.—Died in Clarion Co., Pa.
Cunningham, T. A.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Co. I, Oct. 31, 1861.—Deceased.
Caussins, John A.do	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.—Died in Clarion Co., Pa.
Crocker, Edward S.do	do	Oct. 13, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 23, 1862— buried in Nat. Cem., Louisville, sec. D, range 6, grave 16.
Dunlap, John W.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died in Kausas.
Dean, Benjamin F.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Prin. Mus., Feb. 1, 1864.—Died, 1904.
Derrimore, Johndo	do	Feb. 29, '64	Died, Mar. 30, 1864—buried in Allegheny Cem., Pa.
Eshenbaugh, Jos. P.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted, July 17, 1862.
Forcht, Henrydo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Dallas Ga., Aug. 14, 1864—mus- tered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Butler, Pa., June 24, 1904.
Frank, Edwarddo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 28, 1863—wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Fitzsimmons, Johndo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1863—burial record, Feb. 12, 1863, Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 6, grave 27.
Hoerr, Johndo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoffman, Johndo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hinchberger, Chr'ndo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Kerr, Johndo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 10, 1862.—Deceased.
Kidd, John C.do	do	Feb. 15, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Lindsey, James W.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Long, James C.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lake, Horacedo	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 1, 1862.
Lenkard, Johndo	do	Mar. 1, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.—Deceas- ed.
Lemon, Robertdo	do	Feb. 16, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.—Died at Butler, Pa.
Long, Johndo	do	Mar. 30, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Locke, David E.do	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1862.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Morgan, Hugh	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Murphy, Andrew N.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 1, 1862. Killed in action.
Moore, David	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Moore, Robert C.	do	Aug. 31, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Dec'd.
Myers, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
Mechling, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 26, 1863—buried in Nat. Cem., Stone River, Tenn.
M'Cleary, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Quiston, Dav. Jr.	do	Oct. 13, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Quiston, John K.	do	Oct. 13, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Butler, Pa.
M'Candless, Geo. W.	do	Oct. 13, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Coy, Joseph P.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Nees, David L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 11, 1864.—Died in Butler Co., Pa.
M'Bride, George D.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Corps, May 15, 1864.
M'Quiston, David, Sr.	do	Sept. 22, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1864.
Neyman, Wm. J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Butler Co., Pa.
Neely, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1863.—Deceased.
Nelson, Elias	do	Sept. 16, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.—Wounded at Stone River, Jan. 2.
Nulph, James O.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Prosser, Abr'm B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Apr. 18, 1905.
Parker, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Baker's Landing, Apr., 1902.
Patterson, John F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 6, 1864. Died at Garnett, Kan., Apr., 1896.
Patton, Samuel J.	do	Sept. 1, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Patterson, Daniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Woodsonville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862.
Rose, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Wounded at Stone River.
Reiber, John J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Butler, Pa., Jan. 2, 1901.
Richey, Abr'm B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Roth, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 12, 1861.
Rumbaugh, Peter K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 19, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 16, grave 4.
Runyan, James W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Reed, Samuel	do	Aug. 5, '63	Died at Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 16, 1863.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Scott, Robert P.	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shull, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, William A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Strokely, James L.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.— Died in Pittsburgh, July, 1877.
Sykes, Thos. M. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sykes, William C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Shindler, Adam	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company Nov. 4, 1864.— Deceased.
Stoughton, Thos. J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, 1863.—Deceased.
Schmidt, Karl	do	Sept. 16, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.— Deceased.
Sheen, Patrick	do	July 25, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Smith, George W.	do	Feb. 26, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shirley, John R.	do	Feb. 28, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.— Died at Butler, Pa.
Sagaser, Henry H.	do	Feb. 22, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Smith, George H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Fry, Ky., Feb. 26, 1862.
Thompson, Dallas J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863 —mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Thompson, Robt. R.	do	Feb. 22, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Thornburg, Jesse S.	do	Feb. 20, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Dec'd.
Thornburg, John R.	do	Feb. 16, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Trimble, Thomas	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1861.
Travais, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1863.
Vaughan, William P.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 27, 1863. Deceased.
Welsh, Milton	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Deceased.
Williams, John B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wallace, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1863.—Deceased.
White, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 5, 1864.
Wilson, James S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged, Oct. 12, 1864—expiration of term.
Wallace, Sam'l, Sr.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1863.
Wallace, Sam'l, Jr.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted, July 17, 1863.
Walker, Hugh B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 10, 1864. Died Sol. Home, Dayton, Ohio. 1900.

Company I

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Robert D. Elwood, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
George W. Black, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at South Bend, Pa.
Samuel M. Crosby, 2d Lt. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged Dec. 9, 1862.
John S. M'Llwain, 2d Lt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Serg., Feb. 18, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
William Henry, Jr., 1st Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Corp. to Serg., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel H. Kerr, 1st Lt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 12, 1863.
William B. Kerr, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William J. Davis, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Serg., Feb. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hez. V. Ashbaugh, Serg. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted from Corp., Apr. 30, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
John D. Hall, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 26, 1863.
Wm. C. Murphy, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
William J. Wright, Serg. ...	Sept. 18, '62...	Promoted from Private, Oct. 1, 1864—transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Aaron Hawk, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Joseph L. Kerr, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
James Drummond, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James C. Bair, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James H. Stitt, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 30, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
William Young, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., June 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
James Curren, Corp.	Mar. 4, '62...	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 1, 1864—transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lewis T. Hill, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Died at Kittanning, Pa.
George Edmonson, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Deserted Oct. 17, 1861.
T. A. Cunningham, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Theodore Barrett, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bair, George,	Private Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Bond, Richard	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bryson, Daniel	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Bowser, Matthias P.	Private	Mar. 4, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Brown, Allen	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Baker, Morrison M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted Oct. 14, 1864.
Cline, Rudolphus M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Clements, Jesse A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 12, 1864.
Cochlin, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Died at Saltsburg, Pa.
Champion, Jas. A.	do	Dec. 17, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Chapman, John C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1864.
Drake, George S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Devers, Neal	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Dunlap, Thomas	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Darin, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 6, 1863. Dec'd.
Depp, George	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Dougherty, Harr'n	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 6, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
Davis, William I.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1862.
Erb, Uriah F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Elliott, William	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Eakman, Aaron	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died, Jan. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Fennell, John M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Fleck, Martin L.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
George, Samuel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Getty, Thomas C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Gray, William H.	do	Sept. 5, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
George, John	do	Sept. 18, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Dec'd.
Gray, Samuel A.	do	Sept. 18, '62	Died, Feb. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.—buried Nat. Cem.
Hunter, Martin V.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hodil, Jacob D.	do	Jan. 4, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Irwin John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864— buried in Nat. Cem., grave 482.
Kerr, Robert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Kerr, Patrick	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Kenniston, os. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
King, Francis M.	do	Sept. 5, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Ketcham, Jefferson	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 9, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 14, grave 10.
Kennedy, Geo. F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 27, 1862.
Love, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Long, Jacob S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lambing, Geo. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Lambing, Joseph B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 24, 1864.
Marsh, Absolom K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1864. Dec'd.
Martin, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 25, 1862.
Mott, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 8, grave 2.
M'Iravy, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
M'Laughlin, Jos. C.	do	Oct. 12, '64	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
M'Elroy, Johnston	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
M'Millen, Geo. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Saltsburg, Pa.
M'Means, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1863.
Nolder, Martin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Pifer, Conrad	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Prociuous, Adam	do	Mar. 4, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Rogers, Hugh H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Reisinger, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Reed, Joseph L.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Row, Christopher H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 1, 1862.—Died at Benton Harbor, Mich.
Shields, Cornelius	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Smullin, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Snyder, Theodore	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Snyder, Frederick	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Stivenson, George	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864. Dec'd.
Small, Daniel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 15, 1862. Dec'd.
Silvis, Jonathan	do	Sept. 18, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, 1863.
Shick, Christian	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Shannon, Oliver	do	Jan. 4, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Snyder, Albert	do	Sept. 5, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Stark, Robert B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 6, 1861.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Stark, Joseph M. P. . .	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 14, 1862.
Sarver, Lynus T.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1862—buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 2, grave 24.
Thorn, Robert B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Turney, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 22, 1863. Dec'd.
Thompson, John W.	do	Jan. 4, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Thomas, Jacob	do	Mar. 9, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 4, 1864.
Tarmer, John L.	do	Dec. 17, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.
Tittle, Richard J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb 9, 1862.
Uptigraff, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Woods, Joel	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wilson, James F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 12, 1862.
Williamson, B. F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 6, of wounds received in action, May 27, 1864— buried in Nat. Cem., grave 917.
Wanderling, W. H.	do	Mar. 28, '64	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864— buried in Nat. Cem., grave 44.
Young, Theodore	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Mar. 27, 1862.

Company K

DeWitt C. Hervey, Capt. . . .	Oct. 12, '61	Resigned, Nov. 17, 1862.
Joseph B. Smith, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 1st Lt., Feb. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.— Died at Ford City, Pa., A. C. S. 3rd Brig.
Robt. W. Dinsmore, 1st Lt.,	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from 1st Lt., Feb. 17, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Matt'w J. Halstead, 2d Lt.,	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.
Robert M. Smith, 2d Lt. . . .	Sept. 11, '61	Promoted from Serg. to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1863 —to Capt., Co. B, Dec. 3, 1864—Died at Los Angeles, Cal.
Joel Crawford, 1st Serg. . . .	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 18, 1862—to Serg., Feb. 1, 1864—mustered out with company, ed out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William Martin, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Corp., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered Nov. 4, 1864.
Albert Sempkins, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 18, 1862—to Serg., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
William C. Barnett, Serg. . .	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Corp., May 26, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Benjamin Oswald, Serg. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., May 26, 1862—to Serg., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Marion J. Dinsmore, Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 1, 1862.—Died in Pittsburg, Dec. 28, 1899.
Adoniram J. Hastings, Serg.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Transferred to Signal Corps, June 28, 1864.
William W. Smith, Serg. ..	Oct. 21, '61...	Died, Jan. 18, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
William H. Green, Serg. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died at Manchester, Tenn., July 6, 1863—burial record, July 6, 1863, Nat. Cem., Stone River, grave 285.
William P. England, Corp.,	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1863—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died in Lycoming Co., Pa.
James C. Burford, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., May 27, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
H. H. Bengough, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., May 27, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Amos Claypool, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to Corp., May 27, 1862—mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Deceased.
Thomas Callender, Corp. ...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 10, 1862.—Deceased.
Erastus Pierce, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 8, 1862.
Wm. W. Maxwell, Corp. ...	Sept. 11, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.—Died in Butler, Pa., Mar. 9, 1900.
William H. H. Step, Corp. ..	Sept. 11, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.—Deceased.
Samuel M. Dunn, Corp.	Sept. 13, '62...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Stuart P. Henry, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Died, Jan. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Robert Callender, Muc.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Adams, James Private	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Alwine, Francis .....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Alwine, Lewis .....do...	Feb. 24, '64...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Altman, Hamilton .....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died, Jan. 3, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Aikins, Adam .....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Died, Jan. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Boney, George H. ....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Blair, Milton .....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Bowser, Hezekiah .....do...	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 10, 1862.
Bowser, William .....do...	Sept. 11, '61...	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Beal, Peter	Private	Feb. 27, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Boney, Wm. W.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Bonner, Samuel C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862.
Bowser, Mark C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died, Mar. 12, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Bailey, Wm. C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted, Dec. 14, 1862.
Callender, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Claypool, Henry	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Clark, David	do	Sept. 11, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864— <i>Vet.</i>
Colbert, Daniel	do	Aug. 30, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Copley, Albert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Knoxville, Jan. 21, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Dinsmore, Thos. J.	do	Apr. 1, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864. Wounded at New Hope Church. Died Jan. 2, 1904.
Dotty, John C.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Davis, David	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1862.
Davis, Michael	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1863.
Dotty, George W.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 28, 1864.
Edwards, Albert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
Edwards, Adam	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
Fiscus, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Absent, sick, since Dec. 31, 1862.
Geary, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.—Died at Kittanning, Pa.
Gibson, Albert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Gillam, Enoch	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Gillam, James	do	Sept. 13, '62	Transferred to <i>Vet. Res. Corps</i> , May 1, 1864.
Hastings, Enoch	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hindman, Charles	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Hooks, Hugh	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 10, 1862.
Hogan, John W.	do	Dec. 16, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864— <i>Vet.</i>
Hutchison, S. A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 6, 1862.
Hollingsworth, B. F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died, Jan. 16, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Hartman, John P.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
Hutchison, J. W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died April 13, 1863—buried in <i>Nat. Cemetery</i> , Stone River, Tenn., grave 100.
Jack, Maurice	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Jack, James W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, 1862.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
John, Daniel	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Green River, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.
King, James	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Karnes, Godfrey C.	do	Feb. 29, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lemon, Lobin	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lloyd, Absalom	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Lyle, C. W. E.	do	Feb. 27, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Nov. 4, 1864.
Malone, Rodney O.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Monroe, James M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 27, 1862.
Meckling, Laird	do	Sept. 12, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 7, 1863.
Moore, William C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.
Minteer, Samuel A.	do	Sept. 13, '62	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1863.
M'Clelland, S. M.	do	Sept. 11, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.— Died in Allegheny City, June 7, 1903.
Painter, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Prunkard, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Prunkard, David	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Pugh, Jackson	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Painter, Peter A.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 29, 1863.
Painter, Samuel	do	Sept. 11, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.—Vet.
Pugh, Joseph K.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted, Dec. 22, 1863.
Rigby, Reuben M.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to 4th Reg., U. S. Cav., Dec. 1, 1862.
Row, Joseph	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 10, 1862.
Roney, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 21, 1863.
Rea, Lemuel S.	do	Aug. 30, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Richey, Wm. A.	do	Sept. 1, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Rhodes, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1863.
Saltsgiver, Isaac	do	Oct. 12, '61	Absent, sick, since Aug. 15, 1863.
Shields, Robert	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sipe, Solomon	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, Richard W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, Richard H.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Southworth, J.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Stuart, George W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Summerville, S.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Swartzlander, W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Stroyick, John G.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 29, 1863.
Step, Levi	do	Sept. 29, '61	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Smith, Levi H.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Steele, Samuel R.	do	Oct. 17, '63	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Solinger, Peris G.	Private	Mar. 3, '64	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 4, 1864.
Spangler, Abra'm	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Green River, Ky., Jan. 4, 1862— burial record, Dec. 15, 1861, Nat. Cem., Louisville, sec. A, range 3, grave 1.
Smith, Jacob C.	do	Feb. 2, '64	Deserted, Apr. 10, 1864—Vet.
Unger, John W.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 29, 1863.
Wade, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wolff, William B.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Wade, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 12, 1863.
Wickenhacker, G.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted to Prin. Mus., Mar. 17, 1864.
Wolf, John G.	do	Sept. 1, '62	Transferred to Co. B, Oct. 18, 1864.
Wolff, Jacob	do	Oct. 12, '61	Died—date unknown.
Young, John	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Younkins, John F.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
Younkins, Michael	do	Oct. 12, '61	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.

Second Organization Field and Staff Officers

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Augustus B. Bonnaffon, Col.,	Sept. 17, '61...	Promoted from Lt. Col., Mar. 26, 1865—died.
Henry A. Torbett, Lt. Col.,	Sept. 10, '61...	Promoted from Capt., Co. A, Mar. 26, 1865— mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert M. Smith, Major ..	Sept. 11, '61...	Promoted from Capt., Co. B, Mar. 5, 1865— mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Abram W. Smith, Adj.	Apr. 29, '65...	Absent, with leave, at muster out.
William B. McCue, Q. M. ..	Feb. 29, '64...	Promoted from 1st Lt., Co. A, Dec. 4, 1864— mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865.
John T. Walton, Surg.	June 19, '65...	Mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865.
Oliver P. Bollinger, Asst. Sr.,	Apr. 3, '65...	Resigned June 22, 1865.
Florrilla B. Morris, Asst. Sr.,	Apr. 18, '65...	Resigned July 1, 1865.
Thos. P. Tomlinson, Asst. Sr.,	July 24, '65...	Died Sept. 7, 1865.
Samuel Edwards, Asst. Sr. ..	Feb. 16, '65...	Promoted from Serg., Co. I, July 1, 1865— mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel M. Dumm, Sr. Maj.,	Sept. 13, '62...	Promoted from 1st Serg., Co. B, May 1, 1865—discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Geo. J. Reese, Sr. Maj.	Feb. 1, '64...	Promoted from Cor., Co. B, April 1, 1865— mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Peter Keck, Com. Sr.	Feb. 8, '64...	Promoted from Serg., Co. B, Aug. 2, 1865— mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
John Miller, Com. Sr.	Sept. 20, '62...	Promoted from Cor., Co. A, May 1, 1865— discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Henry Dresher, Pl. Muc.	Feb. 15, '65...	Promoted from Private, Co. E, Sept. 1, 1865 —mustered out with reg., Sept. 11, 1865.
A. G. Nixon, Pl. Muc.	Feb. 21, '65...	Promoted from Private, Co. E, Apr. 1, 1865 —reduced and transferred to Co. E, June 15, 1865.
William A. Coulter, Hos. St.,	Mar. 9, '65...	Promoted from Private, Co. B, May 1, 1865—absent on furlough at muster out.

Company A

Henry W Torbett, Capt. ...	Sept. 10, '61...	Promoted from 1st Lt., Co. F, to Capt., Dec. 3, 1864—to Lt. Col., Mar. 26, 1865.
David A. Rankin, Capt.	Oct. 12, '61...	Promoted to 2nd Lt., Dec. 3, 1864—to Capt., Mar. 26, '65—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William B. M'Cue, 1st Lt.,	Feb. 29, '64...	Promoted from Serg. to 1st Lt., Dec. 2, 1864 —to Q M., Dec. 4, 1864.
William B. Irwin, 1st Lt.,	Feb. 2, '64...	Promoted from 1st Serg., Mar. 15, 1865—re- signed June 24, 1865—Vet.
John M. Fleming, 1st Lt. . .	July 20, '63...	Promoted from Serg. to 2d Lt., Mar. 31, 1865, to 1st Lt., July 17, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept., 11, 1865.
Jacob A. Slagle, Serg.	Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
C. O. Hammond, Serg.	Aug. 25, '62...	Promoted from Corp., Dec. 4, 1864—dis- charged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Wm. A. Millen, Serg.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
John Dinger, Serg.	Sept. 20, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Thomas M'Leary, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
John W. P. Blair, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
Andrew J. Reardon, Corp. . .	Feb. 17, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
Kimber, M. Snyder, Corp.,	Mar. 3, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
William H. Wise, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
George D. Smith, Corp.	Aug. 25, '62...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
Simon A. Debo, Corp.	Mar. 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
John Miller, Corp.	Sept. 20, '62...	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1864—to Com. Serg., May 1, 1865.
Dennis Golden, Muc.	Mar. 1, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
James M. Hawk, Muc.	Mar. 12, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
Horatio S. Howe, Muc.	Mar. 31, '64...	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
John G. Webb, Muc.	Mar. 4, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
Ash, Michael	Private Feb. 25, '64...	Discharged by G. O., May 13, 1865.
Allen, Charles	do...Aug. 1, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Armstrong, Jackson ..	do...Aug. 28, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Barnett, Daniel	do...Mar 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bathell, John	do...Mar. 2, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Best, Michael B.	do...Aug. 25, '63...	Discharged by G. O., July 29, 1865.
Brinker, Henry P.	do...Feb. 14, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brink, George W.	do...Aug. 1, '64...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Bridges, Hamilton	do...Sept. 13, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Bowzer, Wash. R.	do...Aug. 27, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Brumbaugh, Fred	do...Aug. 25, '62...	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Brumbaugh, Samuel ..	do...Aug. 25, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Burford, Henry H.	do...July 24, '64...	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Bradin, John	Private	Sept. 15, '63	Committed suicide, July 2, 1865.
Bierey, Jeremiah	do.	Jan. 26, '64	Not on muster-out roll—Vet.
Campbell, James	do.	July 21, '63	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Cherry, John	do.	Mar. 3, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Clowes, David	do.	Sept. 10, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Coursins, Simon	do.	Sept. 13, '62	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 11, 1865.
Coursins, James H.	do.	Sept. 13, '62	Deserted May, 1864—returned Apr. 13, 1865 —discharged by G. O., Maay 23, 1865.
Davis, Orlando P.	do.	July 8, '63	Discharged by G. O., July 29, 1865.
Dickson, John	do.	Sept. 12, '64	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Daverspike, Daniel	do.	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Dibler, Henry	do.	Sept. 14, '64	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Enbody, David	do.	Feb. 19, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Elliott, David R.	do.	Feb. 19, '64	Transferred to 1st bat., 5th reg., V. R. C., Feb. 2, 1865—discharged by G. O., Sept. 12, 1865.
Fowser, Edward	do.	Feb. 28, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Frauntz, Jacob	do.	Aug. 24, '63	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Furgasm, Clayton D.	do.	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fleming, Richard D.	do.	Aug. 16, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Fetter (Ketter) J	do.	Sept. 20, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Gibson, Andrew	do.	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— died at Creekside, Indiana Co.
Gable, Martin	do.	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Guthrie, James D.	do.	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
George, Reuben	do.	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hughes, William	do.	Feb. 2, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Heath, Joshua	do.	Feb. 2, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Hellem, John	do.	May 21, '63	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Harman, Andrew J	do.	Mar. 31, '64	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Halben, Jacob	do.	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hinies, Solomon	do.	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hains, Solomon	do.	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hartman, Robert	do.		Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 20, 1865.
Johnson, Andrew	do.	July 6, '63	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kirkland, John	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kunkle, Philip	do.	Sept. 10, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Knauff, Henry	do.	Jan. 5, '64	Discharged by G. O., Oct. 4, 1865.
Karnes, Alexander	do.	Aug. 23, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Lacock, John A.	do.	Apr. 1, '64	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1865.
Lewis, John C.	do.	Oct. 12, '61	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1863— buried in Nat. Cem., section B, range 16, grave 29.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Luckhart, John, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
Lewis, Samuel	Private Aug. 5, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Matthias, David	do...Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865 —Vet.
Myrtle, Jacob B.	do...Feb. 2, '64...	—Vet.
Mathews, John W.	do...Aug. 25, '62...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Miller, Jacob	do...Sept. 14, '64...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Milligan, John P.	do...Dec. 25, '61...	Discharged Nov. 17, 1864.
Mains, Daniel	do...Mar. 5, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
Miller, Scott M.	do...Feb. 7, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 29, 1865.
M'Millen, Daniel	do...Sept. 10, '62...	Deserted—returned—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Gee, Patrick	do...Feb. 28, '64...	Deserted—returned—absent, in confinement, at muster out.
M'Call, Eli	do...Jan. 3, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
M'Pherson, Eli	do...Mar. 4, '62...	Discharged—expiration of term.
M'Canna, Barnabas ...	do...Jan. 19, '64...	Discharged by Surgeon's certificate, May 26, 1865.
M'Donald, Theo.	do...Feb. 28, '64...	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
M'Cracken, Geo.	do...Oct. 31, '63...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 2, 1865.
M'Kelvy, Jas.	do...Feb. 29, '64...	Killed at Spring Hill, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1865.
M'Swiny, Peter	do...Aug. 28, '62...	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865
Nolf, Simon	do...Aug. 25, '62...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nichols, Edward	do...Feb. 15, '65...	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Nichols, Geo. W.	do...Aug. 28, '62...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 19, 1865.
Pennington, Jas.	do...Feb. 2, '64...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 19, 1865.
Painter, Jos. R.	do...Mar. 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Reprogle, John	do...Oct. 12, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Rowderbush, M.	do...Mar. 24, '64...	Deserted—returned—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Roessler, Christian ..	do...Feb. 2, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ruffner, Wm. H.	do...Mar. 3, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rivers, John	do...Feb. 29, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schecenghost, C.	do...Feb. 27, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sleas, Samuel	do...Feb. 2, '64...	Absent, sick at muster out—Vet.
Sheesley, Amons	do...Apr. 8, '63...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sill, Conrad	do...Mar. 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stewart, Alex. K.	do...Mar. 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shaffer, John	do...Sept. 14, '64...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Small, Peter	do...Sept. 10, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Smith, John E.	do...Mar. 2, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, Samuel	do...Sept. 3, '63...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Schick, David	Private		Absent—sick—at muster out.
Shannon, James	do	Aug. 30, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Shannon, Geo. W.	do	Aug. 30, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Sowers, John N.	do	Aug. 30, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Stewart, Chris.	do	Aug. 6, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Spencer, Peter	do	Sept. 15, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Spencer, Hiram L.	do	Feb. 17, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 26, 1865.
Shaffer, John C.	do	Sept. 14, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Stewart, Allen	do	Jan. 3, '62	Discharged—expiration of term—died in Indiana Co., Pa., date.
Suxford, John	do	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Sowers, Willim	do	Mar. 21, '65	Not on muster-out roll.
Troutman, Henry	do	Sept. 14, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Troutman, Jacob	do	Sept. 14, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Turney, Peter	do	Apr. 9, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— —Vet.—Died, Mar. 30, 1899.
Troutner, Geo. W.	do	Mar. 4, '62	Discharged—expiration of term.
Treford, John	do	Aug. 28, '62	Not on muster-out roll.
Wheatcraft, Geo. S.	do	Aug. 19, '63	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 3, 1864.
Wise, Joshua	do	Sept. 28, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 19, 1865.
Yingling, Jos. R.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Yarger, John	do	Aug. 25, '63	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 4, 1865.

Company B

Robert M. Smith, Capt.	do	Sept. 11, '61	Promoted from 2d Lt., Co. K., to Capt., Dec. 3, 1864—to Major, Mar. 15, 1865.
Andrew Brown, Capt.	do	Sept. 29, '61	Promoted from 1st Serg. to 1st Lt., Dec. 3, 1864—to Capt., Mar. 15, 1865—resigned July 26, 1865—Vet.
Bernard Keigan, Capt.	do	Sept. 29, '61	Promoted from Serg. to 2d Lt., Dec. 4, 1864 to 1st Lt. March 15, 1865—to Capt. Aug. 7, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Wm. H. H. Stepp, 1st Lt.	do	Sept. 11, '61	Promoted from 1st Serg. to 2d Lt., Mar. 15, 1865—to 1st Lt., Aug. 7, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.—Died at Slate Lick, Pa., 1900.
Franklin Mechling, 2d Lt.	do	Oct. 12, '61	Promoted from Serg. Major, Dec. 26, 1862—discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Francis S. Hoffman, 1st Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Samuel M. Dumm, 1st Serg., Sept. 13, '62...		Promoted from Corp. to Serg., Dec. 1, 1864—to 1st Serg., Mar. 15, 1865—to Serg. Major, May 1, 1865.
Thomas Evans, Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
David Goodman, Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Levi Stepp, Serg.	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Wm. W. Maxwell, Serg. ...	Sept. 11, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
William J. Wright, Serg. ..	Sept. 18, '61...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Peter Keck, Serg.	Feb. 8, '64...	Commissioned 2d Lt., July 27, 1865—not mustered—promoted to Com. Serg., Aug. 27, 1865—Vet.
S. A. McClelland, Corp.	Sept. 11, '61...	Absent at muster-out—Vet.
Samuel Painter, Corp.	Sept. 11, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Alfred Maitland, Corp	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
F. W. Camapbell, Corp.	Sept. 29, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Jesse S. Thornburg, Corp. ..	Feb. 20, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jacob Thomas, Corp.	Mar. 9, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William A. Nichols, Corp. ..	Jan. 12, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Curren, Corp.	Mar. 4, '62...	Discharged Mar. 13, 1865—expiration of term.
James C. M'Bride, Corp. ..	Aug. 28, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Lewis T. Hill, Corp.	Oct. 12, '61...	Discharged by sentence of G. C. M., Apr. 12, 1865.
Jacob Slagle, Corp.	Feb. 2, '64...	Transferred to company A, October 18, 1864—Vet.
Alwine, Lewis	Private Feb. 24, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bowser, William	do...Sept. 11, '61...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Brown, Allen	do...Mar. 31, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865—Vet.
Bell, Leander	do...Feb. 24, '64...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Black, John A.	do...Feb. 26, '62...	Discharged February 26, 1865—expiration of term.
Bartley, William	do...Aug. 28, '62...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Burkhouse, Solomon ..	do...Aug. 28, '63...	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Baney, William W.	Private	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Beck, Joseph	do	Jan. 14, '65	Deserted Aug 11, 1865.
Burket, Peter	do	Sept. 30, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
Clark, David	do	Sept. 11, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Champion, James A.	do	Dec. 17, '62	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Conder, Andrew J.	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Collins, Barnard	do	Aug. 14, '61	Dishonorably discharged—date unknown.
Cousins, John A.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Cosert, Daniel	do	Aug. 30, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Cherry, John	do	Mar. 3, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Coulter, William A.	do	Mar. 9, '65	Promoted to Hospital Steward, May 1, 1865.
Copenhaver, John	do	Feb. 2, '64	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1865—Vet.
Depp, John	do	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dinsmore, Thos. J.	do	Apr. 1, '62	Discharged Mar. 31, 1865—expiration of term.
Dotty, John C.	do	Aug. 25, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Eastley, Raymond	do	Aug 12, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Ferry, Patrick S.	do	Sept. 15, '63	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Friel, Daniel	do	Jan. 2, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Franklin, Adam	do	Feb. 24, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Farr, George W.	do	Mar. 21, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fleck, Martin L.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fresh, Charles	do	Jan. 21, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Frantz, Jacob	do	Aug. 24, '63	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Fawser, Edward	do	Feb. 28, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct 18, 1864—died at Kittanning, Pa., 1899.
Gould, Henry	do	Sept. 29, '61	Absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.
Gray, William H.	do	Sept. 5, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
George, John	do	Sept. 18, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hoffer, John	do	Jan. 15, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hodiil, Jacob D.	do	Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hammel, Thomas	do	Jan. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hetrick, Adam	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Hogan, John W.	do	Dec. 16, '63	Discharged by G. O., July 20, 1865—Vet.
Hughes, William	do	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864—Vet.
Himes, Levi	do	Aug. 29, '62	Transferred to Vet., Reserve Corps., Apr. 13, 1865—discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Jones, Thomas	do	Jan. 25, '65	Deserted Feb. 11, 1865.
Johnston, Daniel	do	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 16, 1865.
Keel, Henry H.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Keller, Elijah	do	Mar. 24, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Karnes, Godfrey C.	do	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kennedy, Philip	do	Feb. 4, '62	Discharged Feb. 3, 1865—expiration of term.
King, Francis M.	do	Aug. 5, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Kilgore, John	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Camp Wood, Ky., Dec. 28, 1861.
Long, John	do	Mar. 30, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lytle, C. W. E.	do	Feb. 27, '64	Absent at muster out.
Lemon, Robert	do	Feb. 16, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Lowry, Samuel	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Lenkirk, John	do	Mar. 1, '63	Discharged by G. C. M., June 15, 1865.
Myers, David, R. P.	Private	Sept. 29, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Mohney, Lewis	do	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Mackey, David H.	do	Feb. 9, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Miller, Henry	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged with G. O., June 19, 1865.
Moore, David	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Moore, Robt. C.	do	Aug. 31, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Matthias, David	do	Feb. 2, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct 18, 1864—Vet.
Moore, Henry	do	Jan. 25, '65	Deserted Feb. 4, 1865.
Martin, Andrew	do	Jan. 27, '65	Deserted June 22, 1865.
McCue, Martin	do	Oct. 22, '63	Mustered out with company, Sept. 1, 1865.
M'Bride, E. H. C.	do	Sept. 22, '63	Absent, sick, at muster out.
M'Clellan, Jere. C.	do	Jan. 14, '64	Discharged by G. O., May 19, 1865—Vet.
M'Canna, Barnabas	do	June 19, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
M'Collum, Robt.	do	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 13, 1865.
Nelson, Elias	do	Sept. 16, '61	Absent, by sen. of G. C. M., at muster out— Vet
Nichols, Andrew J.	do	Mar. 10, '63	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nulph, Jas. O.	do	Aug. 28, '63	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Procius, Adam	do	Mar. 4, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Patton, Samuel J.	do	Sept. 1, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Palmeter, Luman	do	Sept. 15, '63	Deserted—date unknown.
Reed, Joseph L.	do	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Reese, Levi	do	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Reese, Edward M.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Rea, Lemuel S.	do	Aug. 30, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Richy, William A.	do	Sept. 1, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Riley, William E.	do	Jan. 21, '65	Deserted Feb 19, 1865.
Rearick, Adam	do	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 21, 1865.
Silvis, Jeremiah	do	Sept. 29, '61	Mustered out with company Sept. 11, 1865—
Sagasar, Henry S.	do	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865. Vet.
Schick, Adam	do	Sept. 29, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Schmidt, Carl	do	Sept. 16, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865— Vet.
Schick, Christian	do	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schick, Reuben M.	do	Mar. 29, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schick, William F.	do	Mar. 9, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Shannon, Geo. B.	Private	Mar. 29, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sheen, Patrick	do	July 25, '63	Absent by sentence G. C. M., at muster out.
Smith, Geo. M.	do	Jan. 23, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shannon, Oliver	do	Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stone, Sylvester E.	do	Mar. 21, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Solinger, Peris G.	do	Mar. 3, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Steele, Samuel R.	do	Oct. 17, '63	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sullivan, Mark	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864*—expiration of term.
Smith, Philip	do	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Nov. 4, 1864—expiration of term.
Slabry, Wm. H. R.	do	Aug. 14, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Smeltzer, John	do	Aug. 14, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Smith, Levi H.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., May 25, 1865.
Smith, Andrew J.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Drafted—discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Snyder, Albert	do	Sept. 5, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Shirley, John R.	do	Feb. 28, '64	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Sherman, John	do	Aug. 21, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Shindledecker, A.	do	Aug. 21, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Shindledecker, Jno.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Sthallman, Geo. W.	do	Sept. 21, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Smith, Geo. W.	do	Feb. 26, '62	Discharged Feb. 25, 1865—expiration of term.
Spencer, Hiram L.	do	Feb. 17, '64	Transferred to Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864.
Slocum, A. G. C.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps., Apr. 13, 1865.
Shick, John R.	do	Aug. 21, '61	Died at Ringgold, Pa., June 23, 1865.
Shay, John	do		Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1864.
Thornburg, John R.	do	Feb. 16, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, McLain	do	Mar. 31, '64	Absent on furlough, at muster out.
Thompson, R. R.	do	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, Jno. W.	do	Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wolff, John G.	do	Sept. 1, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Young, John P.	do	Aug. 28, '62	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.

Company C

A. B. Selheimer, Capt.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John S. M'Ewen, 1st Lt.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel Eisenbeis, 2d Lt.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Chas. H. Henderson, 1st Serg.		Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
.....	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jos. S. Waream, Serg.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Matthew P. Stroup, Serg.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William H. Kitting, Serg. . .	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel Chestnut, Serg.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Luker, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Promoted to Corp., June 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Geo. W. Snyder, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jas. H. Jacobs, Muc	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert S Rowe, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William H. Felix, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wm. W. Hamaker, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
David B. Weber, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles Miller, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thomas J. Enney, Corp	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gustin P. Riden, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Alter, Jos. H.	Private Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Adams, John	do Feb. 14, '65	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 21, 1865.
Arnold, Simon J.	do Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 16, 1865.
Allebach, Knox P.	do Feb. 24, '65	Not on muster-out roll.
Bearly, Jacob	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brought, John A.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Broom, Dickson	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Boyden, Thomas	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cook, Josiah W.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Comfort, Joseph A.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Conner, Geo. E.	do Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Comfort, Samuel M.	do Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Dasher, Henry	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Deihl, Jones P.	do Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Drake, Brice B.	do Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 18, 1865.
Dreese, Banks	do Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 12, 1865.
Fetzer, William H.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fichthorn, Joseph A.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Freeburn, Geo. W.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fear, Wm. W.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fear, Elmer S.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ford, Samuel W.	do Feb. 18, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1865.
Friend, Jeremiah	do Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 17, 1865.
Gezette, Martin	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gregory, Stephen P.	do Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hart, Geo. W.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hogle, Gilbert	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Himes, John L.	do Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by special order, date unknown.
Hamaker, Jas. P.	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hineman, Sebastian	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hess, Samuel	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Jackson, Michael	Private	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Jones, Thomas C.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 24, 1865.
Kraft, Daniel J.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kerr, Frederick R.	do	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lowmiller, Thomas	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Little, Chas. F.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Lotz, Adam	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 15, 1865.
Mitchell, Charles	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 8, 1865.
Morrison, Jas.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Mattreu, Daniel D.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Miller, Jos. A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Morrison, Samuel F.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Marks, Samuel A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Menzer, Levi A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 12, 1865.
May, Jas. H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
May, Wm. S.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 15, 1865.
M'Coy, Jas. R.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Gregor, Daniel C.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nighthart, John F.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster-out.
Owens, Jos. M.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Orner, Jos. B.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 24, 1865.
Penebaker, Eph. B.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peters, Geo. A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Price, John	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Porterfield, S. A.	do	Feb. 10, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Price, Elias	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 6, 1865.
Ramsey, Samuel J.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Ramsey, Wm. W.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Riden, Lewis H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Riddle, Samuel	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rager, Jos.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Riden, Wm. C.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 8, 1865.
Rothrock, Jas.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 27, 1865.
Snyder, Geo. A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, on detached service at muster out.
Smithers, Geo. W.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, Theodore B.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Singleton, John	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stevens, Geo. W.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smithers, Robt.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Steinbarger, H. J.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shull, Abraham D.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Shimp, Thompson	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Speese, John S.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Switzer, Daniel	do	Feb. 15, '65	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 21, 1865.
Shields, Chas. G.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Shingler, Jeremiah . .	Private	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shingler, Christopher .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, Jas. W.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Stackpole, Jas. B. . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 23, 1865.
Saeger, Josiah	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted June 20, 1865.
Tice, Gideon M.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 17, 1865.
Thomas, M'Connell . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 6, 1865.
Umbarger, Obe'h L. . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Vanzandt, Jacob A. . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Waream, Edmund B. . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Waream, John A.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Whithoff, Henry	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Webb, Lafayette	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Webb, Thaddeus B. . . .	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wolfkill, Daniel D. . . .	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Zeigler, John	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Company D

John A. Swartz, Capt.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wash. L. Stoev, 1st Lt.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel M. Mitchell, 2d Lt. . .	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Benjamin E. Dailey, 1st Serg.	Feb. 17, '65	Promoted from Serg., June 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fred W. Yingst, 1st Serg. . . .	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Oliver Atticks, Serg.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel C. Miller, Serg.	Feb. 20, '65	Promoted from Corp., June 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
L. C. Cornman, Serg.	Feb. 8, '65	Promoted from Corp., June 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jacob Walters, Serg.	Feb. 8, '65	Promoted from Corp., July 7, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peter Fitzpatrick, Serg.	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
George H. Coover, Serg.	Feb. 18, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1865.
Abra'm W. Rudisill, Corp. . .	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jas. Forster, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Adam H. Weaver, Corp.	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Porter Fink, Corp.	Feb. 17, '65	Promoted to Corp., June 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Kepford, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Promoted to Corp., June 3, 1865—discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Martin M'Comas, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65	Promoted to Corp., July 7, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
John J. Keller, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65...	Promoted to Corp., July 18, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Atkinson, Corp.	Feb. 17, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Ebersole, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65...	Discharged by G. O., July 18, 1865.
Thomas Maloney, Corp.	Feb. 17, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Samuel H. Zell, Corp.	Feb. 8, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Sam. M. Longwell, Muc.	Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Michael Maloney, Muc.	Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Auchenbach, J. N.	Private Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ashbaugh, Alex.	do...Feb. 16, '65...	Deserted July 27, 1865.
Brenner, Jacob	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Bussom, Jas. C.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bishop, Geo. W.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brady, Sam'l R. P.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bonhayro, Lewis	do...Feb. 16, '65...	Substitute—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bricker, Jos.	do...Feb. 11, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bott, Wm. C.	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Black, Adam	do...Feb. 8, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 16, 1865.
Beard, Wm.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Boden, Wm. H.	do...Mar. 7, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Bender, Cloyd C.	do...Feb. 22, '65...	Deserted Aug. 23, 1865.
Bearcroft, Wm.	do...Feb. 11, '65...	Died at Alexandria, Va., Mar. 23, 1865.
Cornelius, Geo. J.	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Culbert, Thomas	do...Feb. 22, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cadwalader, J. W.	Private Feb. 22, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Couch, Geo. W.	do...Mar. 7, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dougherty, Wm. H.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ditler, Geo. W.	do...Feb. 18, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Day, David A.	do...Feb. 8, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dunn, James	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Eshelman, Daniel	do...Feb. 8, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 12, 1865.
Elliott, Daniel	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 16, 1865.
Ebersole, Michael	do...Feb. 18, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 8, 1865.
Feaster, William	do...Feb. 22, '65...	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Fry, Benjamin D.	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fink, Isaiah	do...Feb. 17, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Feaster, John	do...Feb. 22, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 30, 1865.
Foley, Terrence	do...Mar. 25, '65...	Deserted April 9, 1865.
Gentzler, Solomon	do...Feb. 22, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Graves, Geo.	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1865.
Galloway, Geo.	do...Feb. 16, '65...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865.
Haldeman, Samuel	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hess, Washington	do...Feb. 18, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Hoffman, Henry A. . .	Private	Feb. 8, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Hoopes, Harland A.	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hinkle, William	do.	Feb. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Higgins, Thomas	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Isenberg, Wm. H.	Private	Mar. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Koller, Luther	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kinney, Wilson	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kier, Thos. M.	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kennedy, John	do.	Mar. 25, '65	Deserted April 9, 1865.
Leedy, Daniel,	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lerew, Jesse	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lieb, Sobieski	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Littimer, William	do.	Apr. 5, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Loyer, Jacob	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1865.
Myers, David H.	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Mooney, Henry A.	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Mateer, Jas. D.	do.	Feb. 8, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Mitchell, Jesse F.	do.	Apr. 4, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Martin, Wm. H.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 14, 1865.
M'Guire, Charles	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Clellan, Wm. K.	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Millen, Scott	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Substitute—absent, sick, at muster out.
M'Adoo, John,	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Gartlin, Joseph	do.	Feb. 21, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 24, 1865.
M'Cally, John	do.	Mar. 25, '65	Deserted April 9, 1865.
M'Clellan, Jas.	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Deserted July 27, 1865.
Nickel, John	do.	Feb. 11, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Neidig, David,	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Neary, Jos.	Private	Apr. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peck, Simon D.	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Price, Wm. H.	do.	Feb. 9, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Patterson, W. H. F.	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Palmer, Jacob G.	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Potts, Taylor	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peiffer, Jacob	do.	Feb. 11, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 15, 1865.
Ragan, James	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rhea, Joseph	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rockey, Michael	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Substitute—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Raber, Wm. H.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 24, 1865.
Still, Wm.	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stroh, Andrew J.	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Spencer, Chas. C.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stence, Frederick D.	do.	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Showalter, Samuel	do.	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 24, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Showalter, Geo. W. . .	Private	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 14, 1865.
Sweitzer, Christian	do	Feb. 21, '65	Deserted, Aug. 25, 1865.
Shanahan, Edward	do	Feb. 16, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1865.
Troup, Eli H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Taylor, Geo. H.	do	Mar. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, Henry C.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Died at Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 1, 1865.
Wonderly, David C.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wilkins, Thos.	do	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wolf, Philip D.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Witcom, Jos. H.	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Walborn, Jacob	do	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Winters, Herman	do	Feb. 17, '65	Deserted July 22, 1865.

Company E

Robert I. Boggs, Capt.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alex. Gillespie, 1st Lt.	Feb. 27, '65	Resigned June 10, 1865.
Lewis Gansz, 2d Lt.	Feb. 27, '65	Commissioned 1st Lt., June 10, 1865—not mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles Hoffman, 1st Serg.,	Feb. 23, '65	Commissioned 2d Lt., June 1, 1865—not mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Kay, Serg.	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel Beers	do Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Frederick Burry	do Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Christy Robb	do Feb. 21, '65	Promoted from Corp., July 19, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Barton, Corp.	Feb. 18, '65	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 27, 1865—discharg- ed by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Theophilus Graham, Corp. .	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nicholas Kramer, Corp. . .	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel A. Davis	do Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Henry Davis	do Feb. 21, '65	Promoted to Corp., June 5, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Frederick Pilgrim	do Feb. 16, '65	Promoted to Corp., June 5, 1864—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John H. Muder	do Feb. 15, '65	Promoted to Corp., July 19, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Duncan, Corp. . . .	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 15, 1865.
Thos. R. Williams, Corp. . . .	Feb. 20, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Alex. T. Dunbar, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65	Promoted to Corp., July 19, 1865—deserted Aug. 5, 1865.
Detmor P. Boggs, Muc.	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Philip Cradle, Muc.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
Armstrong, Joseph, Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
Armstrong, Wm. M. .do..	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alexander, Jacob S. .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alexander, Jos. H. .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged Mar. 31, 1865.
Augustine, Jacob .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Bohn, Charles .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
Bedillion, Robt. .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865
Beckman, Irwin .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Bauman, Frederick .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Behm, William F. .do..	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Black, Lewis .do..	Feb. 24, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Bartley, Williamson .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bartley, Naaman F. .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bartley, Washington .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Crooksbank, J. C. .do..	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Covert, Benjamin F. .do..	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Critchlow, Jahn C. .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Dresher, William .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dombart, John .do..	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dershiner, Jacob W. .do..	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dunbar, Daniel .do..	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dresher, Henry .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Promoted to Prin. Mus., Sept. 11, 1865.
Duncan, Philip .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Foreman, James .do..	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fry, George W. .do..	Feb. 21, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 19, 1865.
Gilliland, John W. .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Grubbs, Patterson .do..	Feb. 14, '65	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Garvin, James R. .do..	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Goehring, Lewis .do..	Feb. 14, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Gibson, Samuel S. .do..	Apr. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Graham, William .do..	Feb. 24, '65	Discharged Aug. 24, 1865.
Gold, William J. .do..	Feb. 25, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Hays, George .do..	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Heckert, Amos .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hays, James .do..	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Horn, James D. .do..	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Heller, Erdman .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Hamor, Adrian C. .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1865.
Kirker, Martin L. .do..	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kuhn, James .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kaltenbaugh, J. .do..	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kennedy, Peter .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kerr, Reason J. .do..	Apr. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lerner, Lewis .do..	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Lawall, John	Private	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lensner, John G.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lutz, Jacob	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Marburger, George	do	Feb. 18, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Mochel, Michael	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Michael, Chris.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Michael, Edward	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Miller, Levi J.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Maxler, Francis	do	Feb. 14, '65	
Martin, Aug. N.	do	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged Aug. 30, 1862.
Morgan, John H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Feb. 28, 1865.
Martin, William H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 5, 1865.
M'Intyre, George	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Ginley, John	do	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Neely, Thomas	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nixon, Alfred G.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Powell, John	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Powell, Wilson	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Pearce, David E.	do	Feb. 17, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Phillips, Joseph	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Potts, James	do	Feb. 17, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Raabe, Charles	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Roth, Alfred J.	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Reddick, Charles	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Raabe, Christian	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rogers, Charles	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ramsey, William	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 8, 1865.
Ruby, Andrew	do	Feb. 21, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Renger, Valentine	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, John B.	do	Mar. 6, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Schroth, Christian	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sefton, Edward	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shuster, Gottlieb	do	Feb. 15, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
St. Clair, John W.	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schaffer, George W.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Shelly, Martin	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Spang, Josiah R.	do	Feb. 14, '65	Deserted Feb. 28, 1865.
Shell, George	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Tomay, Francis	do	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, Jas. W.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Thonbury, Sam. R.	do	Feb. 25, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Trimble, Samuel	do	Feb. 15, '65	Deserted Aug. 5, 1865.
Vandivoort, Milton	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Whitner, Valentine	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Zwanziger, Jno.	do	Feb. 20, '65	

Company F

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
James L. Graham, Capt.	Feb. 27, '65..	Absent, with leave, at muster out—mustered out afterwards to date, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thomas Nelson, 1st Lt.	Mar. 1, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Walter Reynolds, 2d Lt.	Feb. 27, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Wallace, 1st Serg. ..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Canby, Serg.	Feb. 16, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George Rowan, Serg.	Feb. 16, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
David Roberts, Serg.	Feb. 23, '65..	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
James G. Mitchell	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jonas Byers, Corp.	Feb. 21, '65..	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Robert M'Elherson, Corp. ..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John M'Broom, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John A. Bennett, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65..	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 27, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Anthony Thompson, Corp. ..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Henry Marshall, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James M'Cartney, Corp. ...	Feb. 20, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Lees, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George M'Cartney, Corp. ...	Feb. 20, '65..	Discharged by G. O., July 12, 1865.
Wm. Neithercoat, Corp.	Feb. 11, '65..	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, 1865.
George Robinson, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65..	Discharged by G. O., July 12, 1865.
Patrick Devine, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65..	Deserted Mar. 3, 1865.
George W. Smith, Muc.	Feb. 14, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George W. Roof, Muc.	Feb. 14, '65..	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Ackelson, John	Private Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Benedict, Wm. J. ....do..	Feb. 15, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Blundin, James	do.. Feb. 20, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Baldwin, Thomas	do.. Feb. 10, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nowman, John	do.. Feb. 8, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Burt, William S. ....do..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Burt, Charles N. ....do..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Boyer, Elias	do.. Mar. 6, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Black, Solomon	do.. Feb. 14, '65..	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Bilbey, Christopher ...do..	Mar. 17, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bratton, Samuel C. ....do..	Feb. 13, '65..	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Blain, James	do.. Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brown, David	do.. Feb. 20, '65..	Discharged by G. O., May 12, 1865.
Benner, George	do.. Feb. 22, '65..	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Bundu, Eugene H. ....do..	Feb. 25, '65..	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Chisholm, James	do.. Feb. 15, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Caughey, Samuel W. ...do..	Feb. 23, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Clouse, Jacob	do.. Feb. 14, '65..	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Cypher, William H. . .	Private		Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dipple, George	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Davis, Watter N.	do.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Etzler, Daniel	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Elder, William W.	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fry, John P.	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Forsyth, Leicester K.	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Fullerton, Miles	do.	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 12, 1865.
Fullerton, John	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Deserted Sept. 6, 1865.
Gilmartin, Patrick	do.	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Graham, Thomas	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gaston, Alex. L.	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Groff, Samuel	do.	Feb. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Griffith, William	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1865.
Haswell, John	do.	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hick, Frank	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Deserted Sept. 6, 1865.
Irwin, Thomas	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jones, Thomas	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Absent, on furlough, on muster out.
Jones, Daniel	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1865.
Krenzlien, William	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kelly, Francis A.	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Keighly, Wm. H.	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kearns, Jerome	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kelly, James	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kramer, Charles	do.	Feb. 15, '65	Deserted Mar. 3, 1865.
Lewis, William G.	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Letzkus, George	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lehman, Christ'p'r J.,	do.	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Logan, Calvin	do.	Mar. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Lewis, Samuel	do.	Feb. 13, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 12, 1865.
Larrimer, Joseph D.	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Morrow, John	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Moore, George	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Magee, Lewis	do.	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Maitland, Amos	do.	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Maxwell, James A.	do.	Feb. 26, '65	Deserted Sept. 6, 1865.
M'Murray, William	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Govern, John	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Millan, Samuel	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Garvey, James	do.	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Alice, John	do.	Feb. 15, '65	Deserted Mar. 4, 1865—returned May 10, 1865—discharged May 11, 1865.
M'Grain, James	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Deserted Sept. 6, 1865.
Neal, John C.	do.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Neal, Alexander	do.	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Newton, William	.... Private	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nickle, James H.	.....do	Feb. 23, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Nicholas, Edward	.....do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Pike, William	.....do	Feb. 14, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Powell, William	.....do	Feb. 13, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Propater, Jackson	...do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Roberts, Thomas	.....do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Reed, Thomas	.....do	Feb. 11, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, Isaac B.	.....do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rush, Thomas	.....do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rush, John H.	.....do	Feb. 16, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 15, 1865.
Reynolds, James	.....do	Feb. 15, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1865.
Stevenson, Harvey	...do	Feb. 21, '65	Discharged by G. O., Oct. 3, 1865.
Stevenson, John	.....do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shrock, Abner	.....do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Swingle, Jacob	.....do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sloan, John D.	.....do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sowers, William	.....do	Mar. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stoer, John	.....do	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Smith, Philip	.....do	Feb. 10, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 11, 1865.
Scott, William	.....do	Feb. 28, '65	Deserted Mar. 2, 1865.
Vanica, William J.	...do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
White, Albert	.....do	Feb. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wilkinson, John	.....do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Waters, Silas	.....do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Watson, Samuel	.....do	Feb. 8, '65	Deserted Mar. 2, 1865—returned June 10, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Young, Andrew	.....do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Yeager, Jacob	.....do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Company G

David S. Cook, Capt.	..... Mar.	2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Isaac Reno, 1st Lt.	..... Mar.	2, '65	Resigned, May 27, 1865.
James R. Cowden, 1st Lt.	.... Mar.	2, '65	Promoted from 2d Lt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Benjamin Craven, 2d Lt.	.... Feb.	27, '65	Promoted from 1st Serg., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Forbes J. Wylie, 1st Serg.	... Feb.	27, '65	Promoted to Serg., Mar. 2, 1865—to 1st Serg., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alex. S. Anderson, Serg.	.... Feb.	27, '65	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—to Serg., Mar. 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
William J. Woods, Serg.	Mar. 13, '65...	Promoted to Serg., Mar. 27, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel White, Serg.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—to Serg., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
J. W. Strawbridge, Serg.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—to Serg., August 12, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William A. Tait, Serg.	Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., August 11, 1865.
John G. Branyan, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lewis F. Demmler, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wm. F. Brannan, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel M'Brown, Corp.	Feb. 25, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 2, 1865—absent, sick, at muster out.
James Holton, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., May 17, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert Savage, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Joseph C. Frazier, Corp.,	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John C. Ashton, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 12, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James H. Smith, Corp.	Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 17, 1865.
David M Clark, Muc.	Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Edwin Ayers, Muc.	Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 7, 1865.
Ashton, Stephen M. Private	Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Aley, Isaiah	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 18, 1865.
Anderson, David M.	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Anderson, John	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alcorn, Henry H.	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Anderson, William	do...Feb. 14, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Armstrong, B. H.	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 8, 1865.
Arnold, Cyrus	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Bollner, H. P.	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Banford, Thomas	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Blume, Christopher	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Barr, Henry	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Burford, Andrew J.	do...Feb. 14, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Bown, George H.	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Bennett, Lemuel	Private Feb. 27, '65...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 31, 1865.
Byers, William	do...Feb. 27, '65...	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1865.
Cronan, Dennis K.	do...Feb. 25, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Carus, William	Private	Apr. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Christman, Fred'k.	do	Mar. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 31, 1865.
Craven, James	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865
Crawford, Wm. N.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 15, 1865.
Cissnia, James A.	do	Mar. 4, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 22, 1865.
Davis, Calvin	do	Feb. 27, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Dow, Franklin K.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Deffenbaugh, H. N.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dougherty, John W.	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Drake, John T.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Evans, John	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Fees, John C.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Frazier, John T.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Filbert, John	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Poster, Richard L.	do	Feb. 8, '65	Absent, by sentence of the G. C. M., at muster out.
Fleming, Joseph J.	do	Mar. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Feazel, John	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 21, 1865.
Feazel, George W.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 20, 1865.
Frazier, John	Private	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 8, 1865.
Forbes, J. W.	do	Mar. 15, '65	Not on muster-out roll.
Hardman, David	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hamilton, John	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hosey, James	do	Feb. 26, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hoffman, John D.	do	Mar. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Horn, Simon	do	Feb. 8, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 19, 1865.
Irwin, William	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James, William	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kirk, David D.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kirk, George	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Knox, Alexander	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Linder, Edgar T.	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Luce, John	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lynch, George	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lloyd, Joseph J.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lynch, James	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Libengood, Henry	do	Mar. 4, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Mars, Benjamin	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Mars, George	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Merchant, Fred'k.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Moses, Adam	Private	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Meanor, George W.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Milligan, John	do	Mar. 15, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 2, 1865.
M'Clure, Robert S.	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Kee, Thomas	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
M'Conahy, Wm. J.	Private	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Gowan, John S.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Gowan, J. Law'ce	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Clure, John H.	do.	Apr. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Nickerson, Jacob	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 12, 1865.
Peters, Robert	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Deserted Mar. 8, 1865.
Rudisill, William	do.	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sims, William B.	do.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, William	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shields, Samuel	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Swartzlander, Levi	do.	Mar. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shull, Alfred L.	do.	Mar. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sample, Sidney	do.	Mar. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Swagger, Jesse B.	do.	Apr. 3, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Snedeker, Albert E.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Stuchell, Wm. A.	do.	Mar. 4, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Smith, Daniel	Private	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Shafer, Lewis C.	do.	Sept. 13, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Shafer, Israel	do.	Sept. 13, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Smith, William A.	do.	Sept. 13, '64	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.
Thompson, John L.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Taylor, Thomas	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, Cal'n G.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thompson, John	do.	Feb. 20, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Vogel, Philip	do.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wise, Christopher C.	do.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Walters, Joseph	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Walker, Andrew M.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wilson, John	do.	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wise, John M.	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 25, 1865.
Zediker, Levi	do.	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Company H

Paul Crawford, Capt.	Mar. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Joseph B. Bown, 1st Lt.	Mar. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jos. H. Rubincam, 2d Lt.	Mar. 4, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Johnston, 1st Serg.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Shipman, Serg.	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Joseph H. Shuck, Serg.	Mar. 1, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Swinston, Serg.	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Buchanan, Serg.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert Sloan, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George Barker, Corp.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George Rimmel, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Ralph Trumbell, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John Reed, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65...	Absent on furlough, at muster out.
Abraham Winders, Corp.	Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thomas Sheridan, Corp.	Feb. 23, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Isaac Prescott, Corp.	Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
James Wolf, Muc.	Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles Deer, Muc.	Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alter, Jacob	Private Feb. 21, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Baker, William	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Becker, William	do...Mar. 1, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bennett, John H.	do...Jan. 25, '65...	Absent, bl sentence of G. C. M., at muster out.
Brown, Robert	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brown, Thomas	do...Feb. 15, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Black, John	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bell, George	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brunson, Josiah	do...Feb. 23, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bloman, Joseph	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Cavitt, Lewis	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cooper, David	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Compbell, John	do...Feb. 23, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Chambers, Christ'r.	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cowan, Thomas	do...Mar. 22, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Cross, Joseph L.	do...Mar. 23, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cullenberger, Jas.	do...Mar. 3, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 13, 1865.
Crabb, Mark M.	do...Feb. 23, '65...	Discharged by G. O., June 8, 1865.
Deer, Hugh	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dixon, Henry	do...Mar. 3, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Donnelly, Joseph	do...Mar. 1, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Elderingham, H.	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Evans, John J.	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fisher, Charles	do...Feb. 20, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Force, George	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Firhook, Edward	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ferryman, Peter	do...Mar. 3, '65...	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Garstel, Simon	do...Mar. 3, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gessner, Henry	do...Feb. 23, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Geis, John B.	do...Mar. 4, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Griffith, George	do...Mar. 1, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hamilton, Stewart	do...Feb. 23, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hahn, Joseph	do...Feb. 21, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hawkins, Thomas	do...Feb. 25, '65...	Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1865.
Hoover, Albert M.	do...Feb. 15, '65...	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Hall, Ephraim	do...Feb. 15, '65...	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Humphreys, Benj.	do...Mar. 1, '65...	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Holland, William	Private	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 15, 1865.
Hagar, David	do	Mar. 14, '65	Deserted July 30, 1865.
Johnston, William	do	Feb. 9, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jones, John J.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kline, Jacob	do	Mar. 1, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Klingsmith, W. G.	do	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Krumpe, Charles	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Klingsmith, L. E.	do	Feb. 22, '65	Deserted Aug. 19, 1865.
Lefever, James M.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lighthill, Geo. W.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lydick, Joseph M.	do	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Marks, Frederick	do	Feb. 21, '61	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Meehan, Hugh	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Morack, Thomas	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Moore, Charles	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Morrison, A. J.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Morrison, Henry H.	do	Mar. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Allister, Thomas	do	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Cord, Blair M.	do	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Millan, John H.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Olinger, William	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Painter, William	do	Mar. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peacock, Daniel	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Pheiffer, John S.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Discharged by G. O., July 15, 1865.
Reno, Francis P.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rogers, Neil	do	Feb. 26, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sheriff, William	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shaffer, John	do	Mar. 1, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shultz, August	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Slacker, William	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Steel, Christopher	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stilts, Henry	do	Mar. 1, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, Lewis	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schwere, Edward	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sloan, John D.	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Speedy, Henry C.	do	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Step, Michael	do	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stevenson, William	do	Feb. 21, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Snook, John M.	do	Mar. 3, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Thompson, George	do	Feb. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Tishart, Lewis	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Taylor, Samuel	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Watson, James	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Welsh, Simon T.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Whaley, Joseph	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Wher, Jacob	Private	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wher, Nicholas	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wilson, Alexander	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wolford, John	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wagner, John	do	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Wormsley, Jacob	do	Feb. 24, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.

Company I

Charles D. Wiley, Capt.	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John McRoberts, 1st Lt.	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George B. M'Nulty, 2d Lt.	... Feb. 15, '65	Promoted from private to 1st Serg., Mar. 3, 1865—to 2d Lt., June 7, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.	
Frederick Herman, 1st Serg.	Feb. 25, '65	Promoted from private, June 8, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.	
Frank A. Marks, Serg.	.... Feb. 16, '65	Promoted from private, Mar. 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lawrence F. Miller, Serg.	.... Feb. 20, '65	Promoted from private, Mar. 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George W. Grubbs, Serg.	.... Feb. 16, '65	Promoted from private, Mar. 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Horace Van Gezer, Serg.	.... Feb. 26, '65	Promoted from private, Mar. 3, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel Edwards, Serg.	.... Feb. 16, '65	Promoted to Serg. Maj., July 1, 1865.
William M. Price, Corp.	.... Feb. 16, '65	Promoted to Corp., March 3, 1865—mustered out with company, September 11, 1865.
Joseph Kelley, Corp.	.... Feb. 21, '65	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 25, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
John S. Glenn, Corp.	.... Feb. 14, '65	out with company, Sept. 11, 1865. Promoted to Corp., May 18, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Adam Daum, Corp.	.... Feb. 18, '65	out with company, Sept. 11, 1865. Promoted to Corp., May 23, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles Palmer, Corp.	.... Feb. 17, '65	Promoted to Corp., May 30, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Galen Andrews, Corp.	.... Feb. 17, '65	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 8, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jacob J. Barnhart, Corp.	.... Feb. 25, '65	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 8, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
David Fry, Corp.	.... Feb. 16, '65	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert Ingram, Muc.	.... Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Kuhns, Muc.	.... Mar. 9, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Andrews, Abijah	.... Private Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Archibald, Jas. A.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Arbuckle, Robert	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Alms, Samuel A.	do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Atkinson, Wm. T.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bush, Jacob	do	Jan. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Briney, John	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Boggs, Henry C.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bentz, Joseph	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bliss, Henry	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brant, Henry	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Betz, Conrad	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Boggs, Palmer	do	Feb. 16, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 3, 1865.
Campbell, John A.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Cameron, Hugh	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Campbell, Thomas	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Campbell, Alex'r.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Christian, Rich'd A.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Claypole, Samuel	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Clawson, William	do	Feb. 14, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Daly, Michael J.	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Deary, Mark	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Davidson, John	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dixon, Michael	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fennell, Isaac	do	Feb. 23, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Fennell, Daniel	do	Feb. 22, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Faller, Augustus H.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fausnaught, Bern'd.	do	Feb. 23, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aur. 15, 1865.
Gardner, Samuel	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gamble, James R.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Grossman, Jacob G.	do	Mar. 9, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gordon, John	do	Mar. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gerber, Lewis	do	Feb. 19, '65	Deserted Aug. 10, 1865.
Howard, George	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hutchison, George	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Herwick, John D.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hastings, Frank	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hall, Thomas S.	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hiltz, Michael	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Hazlett, Washing'n.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Johnston, John B.	do	Mar. 9, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jackson, Jas. A.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jones, David J.	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Johnston, Thos. A.	do	Mar. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Kirkham, James	do	Feb. 17, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Kelly, Hiram	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Keefer, Nelson	Private	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Knipshield, Michael	do	Feb. 18, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
Little, John	do	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lambing, David M.	do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lucas, Samuel H.	do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lowry, William	do	Feb. '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Lehr, Lewis	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Maggie, Charles B.	do	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Miller, James	do	Mar. 22, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1865.
M'Candless, Alex. M.	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Cain, Jacob	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Caffery, Michael	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Collum, Moses	do	Feb. 24, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 20, 1865.
M'Sorely, Arthur	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 14, 1865.
Osborne, Rob't. C.	do	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Proctor, David	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Patterson, Geo. B.	do	Feb. 24, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Quartz, James A.	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Richards, George	do	Mar. 15, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rawie, John	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Robinson, Thomas	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rigger, Jacob	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rigger, Henry	do	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, Michael	do	Feb. 17, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Shaw, William	do	Feb. 16, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Smith, William	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Struthers, William	do	Feb. 20, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Sutton, David	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Slutter, William	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stevenson, David S.	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Slutter, Christian	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Swisher, George	do	Feb. 27, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 22, 1865.
Townsend, Israel	do	Mar. 17, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Woods, Harry	do	Feb. 21, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Worthington, Wm.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wently, James	do	Feb. 21, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wonderly, Joshua	do	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wolf, John H.	do	Feb. 18, '65	Deserted Aug. 8, 1865.
Wintersteen, H. V.	do	Feb. 25, '65	Deserted Aug. 9, 1865.
Wilson, William	do	Feb. 20, '65	Deserted Aug. 18, 1865.

Company K

Name—Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
John Brewster, Capt.	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
David G. Enyeart, 1st Lt. . .	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Milton H. Sangree, 2d Lt. . .	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Thomas Shriner, 1st Serg.,	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
George H. Lincoln, Serg. . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jas. W. Buchanan, Serg. . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wm. Zimmerman, Serg. . . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Granville L. Robb, Serg. . . .	Feb. 28, '65	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 9, 1865—to Serg., June 6, 1865—mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Christian Foust, Corp.	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Henry Schultz, Corp.	Mar. 7, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Matthew G. Beaver, Corp. . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jacob Auman, Corp.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Benjamin H. Grove, Corp. . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Davis Shoup, Corp.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
William Fulton, Corp.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Henry H. Summers, Corp. . .	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Orlady Heiffner, Corp.	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 21, 1865.
John S. Johnston, Muc.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Arford, John H.	Private Mar. 6, '65	Deserted Aug. 15, 1865.
Baker, Winfield S.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Baker, Abraham	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Buckwalter, B. F.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Bordell, Israel	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brode, Samuel E.	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Beaver, Henry	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Barnett, David	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Brady, John C.	Mar. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Biglow, Eliphas	Mar. 2, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 21, 1865.
Brindle, Lonathan	Feb. 28, '65	Deserted Aug. 15, 1865.
Buzzard, Andrew	Mar. 7, '65	Deserted July 18, 1865.
Cunningham, W.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Clapper, Olive W.	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Corbin, John	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Coulter, Thomas J.	Mar. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 23, 1865.
Clark, Andrew	Mar. 6, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 4, 1865.
Colpitzer, George	Mar. 2, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1865.
Dengate, Christopher	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dean, William	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Dorman, Henry	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 6, 1865.
Edwards, David H.	Feb. 28, '65	Deserted Aug. 12, 1865.
Fulton, John	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Fisher, David H.	Private	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fouse, Samuel S.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Felton, Christian	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Fultz, Samuel G.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Fisher, Casper	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 19, 1865.
Foust, John	do	Mar. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 28, 1865.
Foust, Benjamin	do	Mar. 7, '65	Died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22, 1865.
Green, William S.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Gardner, Andrew	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Heiffner, Allison	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hicks, James	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., Aug. 28, 1865.
Hicks, Jonathan	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Heiffner, Peter	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hood, John	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hamilton, David	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Heiffner, Josephus	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Hicks, Thomas H.	do	Mar. 6, '65	Deserted Aug. 12, 1865.
Isenberg, Alfred P.	do	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jenkins, John	do	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Jones, Samuel	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 2, 1865.
Keith, Lewis	do	Mar. 7, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Lowrie, Samuel	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, 1865.
Layton, Henry	do	Feb. 28, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1865.
Lloyd, Taylor	do	Feb. 28, '65	Deserted July 27, 1865.
Morgan, Jonathan	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Moyers, Washington S.	do	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Markle, Henry	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 12, 1865.
Means, Edward	do	Mar. 7, '65	Deserted July 18, 1865.
M'Daniels, Oliver	do	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Call, John	do	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
M'Cormick, Wm.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Norris, Alexander	do	Feb. 28, '65	Deserted July 4, 1865.
Peightel, John	do	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Peightel, John F.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1865.
Rogers, Arthur C.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, Cornelius	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Rutter, Martin	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Ross, Alexander M.	do	Feb. 24, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Robb, William C.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Riden, Samuel N.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Russell, George	do	Mar. 7, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 7, 1865.
Smith, William S.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shultz, Anthony	do	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Stone, John L.	do	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

Name	Rank	Date of Muster into Service	Remarks
Stone, Jacob	Private	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Shultz, William B.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Summers, David	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Shoutz, George W.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Schell, George W.	do	Mar. 7, '65	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Swarm, George R.	do	Mar. 27, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Snyder, David C.	do	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Staley, Adam S.	do	Mar. 2, '65	Discharged by G. O., May 12, 1865.
States, Alexander	do	Feb. 28, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1865.
Stone, Jacob H.	do	Mar. 7, '65	Deserted Aug. 13, 1865.
Treese, Francis	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., Sept. 9, 1865.
Varner, James S.	do	Mar. 24, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wisegarver, Geo. W.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Weidner, John	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Wallace, Calvin	do	Feb. 28, '65	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Watson, James C.	do	Feb. 28, '65	Discharged by G. O., June 6, 1865.
Yon, William W.	do	Feb. 23, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.
Yocum, John	do	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with company, Sept. 11, 1865.

